

LAST WEEK'S  
AVERAGE DAILY SALE  
434,000

No 63,167

## Car bomb kills UDR man in Belfast street

### Internment still an option hints Thatcher

● An Ulster Defence Regiment member was killed by a booby-trapped bomb in Belfast last night

● Mr Tom King, visiting soldiers hurt in Saturday's blast, emphasized that the UK would not bow to terrorism

● Mrs Thatcher said a thorough security review was under way; even internment had not been ruled out

● Angry security forces denied suggestions by the Rev Ian Paisley that the Omagh road was a "no-go" area

By Richard Ford in London and David Sapsted and Edward Gorman in Belfast

A booby trap bomb killed a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment as he drove through Belfast during the rush hour last night. Two people were thought to have been injured.

The bombing came soon after the Prime Minister put the issue of internment back on the agenda, and as ministers began to assemble a package of tough measures to deal with the upsurge of violence in Northern Ireland.

The UDR soldier, the eleventh member of the regiment to be killed by terrorists this year, died instantly when a bomb, thought to have been

triggered by a tilt switch, exploded after he crossed Queen's Bridge.

Earlier, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said during a visit to Plymouth that a thorough review of all matters was under way, with "nothing" ruled out.

"We are on the side of law and order," she said. "You do not tell your enemy precisely what it is you are going to do, ever."

At the weekend, government sources said the Prime Minister had been persuaded

**Sentencing changes** ..... 2  
**Man in the news** ..... 2  
**Photograph** ..... 2  
**Closing bolt-holes** ..... 12

against the immediate detention without trial of Republican and "loyalist" suspects.

But with surprise being a key element in the successful operation of internment, government security advisers have clearly decided that the uncertainty now surrounding Mrs Thatcher's views may disrupt the IRA's activities.

Other new anti-terrorist laws are being considered by Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and his security advisers. He is expected to outline them at a meeting with the Prime Minister this week.

Changes in the law including ending the right to silence and tougher sentences for terrorism plus a reduction in remission, are some of the measures already under discussion.

Ministers are also preparing an order to make all those standing for next year's local government elections in the province sign a declaration renouncing violence.

Mr King visited some of the soldiers injured in Saturday's Army bus explosion in Omagh, Co Tyrone, yesterday, and told them: "Violence cannot win. If it does, it is the end of civilization. As a democracy the United King-

dom is not prepared to concede to terrorism and will take whatever steps are necessary."

As he was speaking, the Royal Ulster Constabulary denied claims by the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, that the road on which eight soldiers were killed had been placed out of bounds to vehicles belonging to the security forces.

However, police confirmed that the desolate stretch of road was barred six months ago to prominent "loyalist" politicians because of the threat of IRA attacks.

Security forces in Ulster were angered by Mr Paisley's suggestions that increased activity by the IRA had resulted in border regions becoming no-go areas for the police.

After a two-day tour of the border area last week, Mr Paisley said he had seen no police patrols of roads and encountered only two permanent checkpoints. The areas had been "surrendered" to the IRA with police vehicles being told to stay out of them between midnight and dawn, he said.

Police acknowledged yesterday that such instructions had sometimes been issued, but said that was because covert operations were under way, either by police or the Army.

"There are absolutely no no-go areas for the Army in Northern Ireland. Such a situation is not allowed to develop," the Army said.

Police and Army sources also dismissed reports that Mr Ken Maginnis, the Official Unionist MP for Fermanagh South Tyrone, gave Mrs Thatcher the name of those responsible for the bomb attack on the A5.

● The eighth victim of the Omagh bombing was named yesterday as Private Alexander Stephen Lewis, aged 18, from Salisbury, Wiltshire.

## Proud parents' photocall for Princess Beatrice

### Royal baby a 'bringer of joy'

By Alan Hamilton



The first family portrait: The Duke and Duchess of York and Princess Beatrice at Balmoral in a photograph by the Duke.

The two-week-old firstborn child of the Duke and Duchess of York has been named Beatrice Elizabeth Mary, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday. The infant, who is fifth in line to the throne, will be known as Princess Beatrice of York.

The name Beatrice was last used in the Royal Family by Queen Victoria for her ninth and final child. Elizabeth is an obvious choice — the name of the present and the previous Queen, Mary, although suitably regal, was chosen because it is the middle name of the Duchess's mother, Mrs Susan Barrantes, the Palace said.

Delighted bookmakers yesterday named Beatrice as a complete skinner for the book, no bets having been placed on it at all. When *The Sun* correctly predicted the result last week, the turf accountants rapidly closed the book, and will pocket the entire investment on the favourite, Annabel, offered at 3-1, and the second favourite Victoria.

Officially, the choice of Beatrice is an acknowledgment of Victoria's daughter. Unofficially, it appears more a tip of the cap to Princess Beatrice's great-grandson, King Juan Carlos of Spain, a close friend of the Royal Family said to have used his considerable influence to have the former Miss Sarah Ferguson fully accepted into the inner royal circle.

The name is currently out of fashion — although it will now not be for long — and does not appear in any of the league tables of popular nomenclature published annually in the letters column of *The Times*. This year, only one girl whose arrival has been announced in this newspaper has been given Beatrice as her first name, although a total of seven have had it included somewhere among their names.

Derived from the Latin, and freely translated as "bringer of joy", it was the name of a fourth-century Roman saint, still popular in England at the time of Domesday Book, and then largely disappeared.

When Victoria picked it for her last-born, she had clearly been reading either Shakespeare or Dante. In *The Divine Comedy*, Beatrice Portinari was Dante's guide through Paradise. "The glorious lady of my heart," in *Much Ado About Nothing*, Leonato says of Beatrice: "There's little of the melancholy element in her, my lord. She is never sad but when she sleeps, and not

Continued on page 18, col 6

## Murdered policeman honoured

By Nicholas Wood  
Political Correspondent

Keith Blacklock, the police constable who was hacked to death by a mob of 300 youths during the Broadwater Farm riot nearly three years ago, is today awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal for bravery.

Sergeant David Pengelly, who defended PC Blacklock with his truncheon, is awarded the George Medal, the second highest civilian award for gallantry.

Ten other Metropolitan Police constables are also awarded gallantry medals for their part in the events of the night of Sunday, October 6, 1985 in Tottenham, north London.

PC Blacklock, who was aged 40 and the father of three children, was stabbed 40 times. There were wounds to his jawbone as though attempts had been made to cut off his head.

As other officers came to his aid, one constable described the crowd as "like vultures pecking at something on the ground".

Continued on page 18, col 3

## Dollar strength points to interest rate rises

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Action by the leading central banks, including the Bank of England, failed to prevent a strong rise in the dollar yesterday and brought another increase in British base rates closer.

The dollar, buoyed by a strong showing for Mr George Bush in a *Newsweek* opinion poll, which put him nine points ahead of Mr Michael Dukakis, the Democrat candidate, rose to a 20-month high of DM1.92.

Intervention by the West German Bundesbank, the Bank of England, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the central banks of Italy, France, Switzerland, Austria, Canada, Belgium and the Netherlands only slowed the dollar's rise.

Officials said the intervention, which amounted to several billion dollars, was based on the belief that the dollar's rise would make it more difficult to correct the large trade imbalances in the world economy, and that if it were to come crashing down again it could lead to a repeat of last

October's stock market dive. In addition to Mr Bush's improved showing, the dollar was boosted by a belief among dealers that the US authorities would be willing to raise interest rates again to rein back inflation, in spite of the imminence of the presidential election.

The pound slumped by 2.75 cents to \$1.6745, adding to fears in the City that base rates

20-month high ..... 19  
Comment ..... 21  
Falling growth ..... 21

will have to rise again. Money market interest rates are pointing to a half-point increase in base rates from the present 11 per cent level.

The gloom extended to share prices, with the FT-SE 100 index closing 12 points down at 1,332.3.

There are worries that Britain's July trade figures, due to be released on Thursday, will show a record trade deficit. A survey from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce yesterday said export

prospects had deteriorated sharply.

The association said that exports were being hit partly because production was being diverted to the strongly growing home market.

"Too much is hanging on high consumer demand fuelled by easy credit," said Mr Roger Burman, the chairman of the ABCC.

"To bring things back into balance, and to create space for exports, we must not rely solely on high interest rates."

"Consumer credit must be reined in using more precise instruments than the 'blunderbuss' of interest rates which hits as many wrong targets as right ones," he said.

There was better news in official figures, which showed that Britain's strong rate of growth was showing up in a narrowing of the income gap relative to France and West Germany.

National income per head in Britain, adjusted for relative prices, was only 4 per cent below West Germany last year.

## Business travel to Europe

### Plea for air season tickets

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

British businessmen who make regular air trips to Europe want airlines to provide season tickets similar to those available on British Rail, according to a new report by the Civil Aviation Authority.

Demand for such a ticket was shown in a nationwide survey of more than 100 travel managers who together arrange well over 100,000 business trips a year.

Air Europe, which has pioneered cut price air fares for businessmen on its new European routes, said it would be studying the idea.

Mr Charles Powell, the airline's commercial director, said: "We have already experimented with season ticket type fares on the London to Gibraltar route and will be examining the concept in more detail to see if it could be extended to other services."

But British Airways said last night that it was unable to consider introducing Euro-

pean season tickets for regular users until the EEC had agreed a more liberal set of rules governing air fares throughout the Continent.

A BA spokesman said: "A season ticket is a form of discount and although we are anxious to maintain our market share by offering this

**Flightcheck** ..... 2  
**Air Europe plans** ..... 4

where we can, we are unable to do so at the moment because of foreign government controls.

"We favour a system under which any airline would be free to introduce whatever fare it liked, unless the governments of both the originating country and the destination country disagreed. But we are not going to get that until we have a free market within Europe."

The CAA interviewed members of the Institute of Travel Managers. More than

70 per cent said they were unhappy with the present level and range of European fares although 60 per cent were happy with the fare structure on long haul flights.

The high level of European air fares compared with those to and within the United States was repeatedly quoted by interviewees together with high prices on Scandinavian routes and other short flights. They also complained of variations in price between routes of about the same length.

Some wanted greater flexibility to enable them to benefit from Eurobudget and other cut price offers and some wanted the opportunity to take their wives with them on business trips.

Each year an expected two million British businessmen make round trip journeys by air with 70 per cent of them travelling executive or club class within Europe. On long haul flights about half the journeys are in business class

## Tunnel contractor warned on delays

By Colin Narborough

Eurotunnel, the Anglo-French group licensed to build and operate the Channel Tunnel, yesterday delivered a strong public attack on the contractor for falling behind schedule.

Mr Alastair Morton, Eurotunnel's co-chairman, said the formal warning to Transmanche-Link (TML), which groups five British and five French construction firms, was intended as a "kick up the posterior".

TML declined to comment on the Eurotunnel warning.

Mr Morton had sent a letter to Mr Andrew McDowell, the TML chief executive, saying Eurotunnel was under pressure from the City and penalty arrangements between Eurotunnel and TML could not remain secret, given the climate of concern among analysts and the Press.

The Eurotunnel share price fell 12p to 313p after the warning was made. City analysts, however, were not sur-

prised by news of the slippage. If TML fails to meet the November 1 "milestone", by which time it should have completed three miles from Shakespeare Cliff near Dover, it faces millions of pounds in penalty payments.

Delays attacked, page 19

HURRY UP!  
I've got to be in PARIS  
by 1992...

## Four-year-old disqualifies Olympics mother

By Michael Coleman

Sebastian Coe's struggle to get into the Olympics is more than matched by the determination of Britain's women marathon runners to get out. Up to last night only one, Susan Tooby, was still willing to toe the line in Seoul; four had quit.

The latest to defect is Paula Fudge, a 37-year-old from Frimley, Surrey, who — while apparently keen to take part herself — has hit a wall in the person of her four-year-old daughter, Rachel. "I don't want mummy to go," Rachel told a family gathering on Sunday when plans to cover Mrs Fudge's proposed 12-day absence were being discussed. Carefully, the importance of her mother winning her first Olympic vest was spelled out but it made no difference. "She said she understood all that but she still wanted

her mummy at home," her father Robert said yesterday.

Mrs Fudge (née Yeoman), a runner since 12, has earned all the international honours possible, bar Olympic. Her twin sister, Ann Ford, had been chosen for the Seoul marathon too, but dropped out 10

days ago because of a back injury. And that was another good reason to go to Seoul to keep the Yeoman flag flying.

The Fudges slept on it — though "we talked into the early hours and it took Paula a long time to make up her mind," said Mr Fudge. Yesterday morning it was clear what they had to do: "Rachel is the most important thing in our lives," and a sacrifice had to be made.

Mrs Fudge telephoned Mike Farrell,

general secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association, told him her decision.

At the AAA's office, a harassed Farrell declined to say if any replacements would be found. The women marathon runners had been an embarrassing matter for the selectors and for the British Amateur Athletic Board alike. The sorry drama began after the London Marathon last April 17, which was the official Olympic trial, the first two Britons home being guaranteed Olympic places. Ford and Tooby were the successful ones. Two notable absentees were Priscilla Welch, at 43 the fastest veteran in the world, and the French-born Veronique Marot, now living in Leeds.

On news that Welch, based in Boulder, Colorado, was boycotting London in preference for the closer (and more

Continued on page 18, col 1



Paula Fudge: Daughter more important than a medal.

## INDEX

Home News	2-5
Overseas	6-7
Business	19-24
Sport	32-36
Appointments	26-31
Archaeology	12
Arts	14
Births, marriages, deaths	13
Cheese	2
City Diary	21
Crosswords	16, 18
Diary	16
Entertainment	16
Fashion	15
Features	8, 10
Horticulture	13
Information	16
Leading articles	16
Legal	28-31
Letters	11
Obituary	12
On This Day	10
Science Report	8
Social	12
Technology	25-26
TV & Radio	17
Universities	12
Weather	18
Wills	12

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## NEWS ROUNDUP

## Carnival fails to produce stewards

Notting Hill Carnival organizers have not presented any of the promised 500 stewards for briefings on crime prevention and crowd control with only four working days left before the event, police said last night.

The Carnival Arts Committee, organizers of Europe's largest street festival, put forward 32 marshals for a briefing with police last Thursday, but since then senior officers have been waiting to give up to 500 stewards training sessions to help to combat crime, which marred last year's August bank holiday event in west London.

"It's one thing meeting marshals who should be in charge of ten stewards each, but we did want to meet and brief all the stewards, but time is fast running out", a police spokesman said.

A CAC spokesman yesterday refused to confirm whether all the stewards promised would be available for police briefings, but said there would be enough stewards and they would be given training this week.

## Plea over abused

Children in abuse cases should be given greater rights and be able to attend case conferences, the Children's Legal Centre says today. In a briefing paper published in the wake of the Cleveland inquiry, the centre argues that children should be fully informed about what is going on. The centre argues that neither the Butler-Sloss report nor the subsequent government guidance, *Working Together*, goes far enough.

## Piggott delays visit

Lester Piggott, the former champion jockey, has delayed taking leave from prison to see his wife, Susan, who was seriously injured in a riding accident, until surgeons decide whether they will operate. Mrs Piggott, aged 47, was crushed by her horse during a ride on Friday and has 10 broken ribs, a broken collar bone, and head injuries. She is in the intensive care unit at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, where doctors describe her condition as serious.

## Petrol-sniffing death

Stephen Rubery, aged 16, an apprentice plumber, died sniffing petrol from the motor bike he loved to ride, an inquest at Bideford, Devon, heard yesterday. Rubery, of Walkham Close, Tavistock, Devon, became addicted to fuel fumes and would sneak away from home to indulge in the secret habit. One evening when he failed to return home he was found on waste land, unconscious and slumped over the motor bike petrol tank with the cap on the ground. Mr Brian Hall-Tomlin, the North Devon coroner, recorded a verdict of accidental death.

## Orchestra in discord

The Welsh National Opera orchestra yesterday began disrupting rehearsals in pursuit of a pay claim after a decision to step up its "mufli" protest, in which members wear casual clothes instead of black ties. The tactic now threatens *Falstaff* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in October. The protest led management to increase its offer to 6.9 per cent, which would increase an ordinary player's salary to £186.88 a week. A spokesman for the orchestra, which wants £200 a week plus a £6 instrument allowance, described the offer as absolutely pitiful.

## Property prices slow

Property prices in London are levelling out and the trend is likely to follow in the rest of the country, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors says in its latest house price survey, published today. The survey says that the London market is "feeling the pinch" after the panic buying to beat the August 1 deadline for multiple mortgage tax relief. Other areas are still buoyant with demand outstripping supply.

## Thatcher eases nurses' fears

By Nicholas Wood and Jill Sherman

The Prime Minister yesterday tried to allay the fears of nurses about the outcome of their pay negotiations.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, making her first comments on the issue since the temporary breakdown of talks earlier this month, said she hoped the issue would be settled in a "fair and satisfactory way".

Her remarks fuelled speculation that ministers may be prepared to make available some extra money if the regrading exercise proves

more expensive than first thought.

Last week, after the unions walked out of negotiations, it was agreed to resume negotiations on the regrading package, for which the Government has allocated £803 million. Talks will be held tomorrow.

The unions reject the Government's firmly held view that on each ward only one nurse should be designated as having "continuing responsibility" for patient care and

so qualify for the higher grade G and a salary scale of £12,025 to £13,295.

Their leaders will also press management to change its guidance on the grading of nursing auxiliaries which they claim is resulting in many unqualified staff being downgraded.

In May, the Department of Health told authorities to put all unqualified nursing staff on the bottom Scale A, starting at £4,375 unless they regularly worked without supervision.

Congress delegates will not debate electricians' expulsion  
TUC acts to curb public argument

By Tim Jones, Employment Affairs Reporter

Senior TUC leaders agreed on a "damage limitation exercise" yesterday, designed to prevent the movement from being torn apart in public over moves to expel the electricians' union.

Members of the TUC's powerful finance and general purposes committee agreed that at the organization's congress next month, a bitter and vitriolic debate should be avoided by preventing delegates from taking part in the discussion.

Instead, the debate, which will be seen by millions of television viewers, will be limited to an exchange between Mr Norman Willis, the TUC general secretary, who will present the case for expulsion, and Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union. In this way, the TUC hopes to avoid the spectacle of furious diatribes against Mr Ham-

mond and his colleagues. The decision to allow television coverage is a deliberate gamble by the union leaders, who would otherwise face charges of conducting their business in secret.

Tomorrow, at the meeting of the TUC general council, Mr Clive Jenkins, the TUC chairman, and Mr Ken Gill, joint general secretary of the Manufacturing, Science and Finance union, are expected to argue that the debate should be held in private. But it would be almost unprece-

dent for the general council to overrule a recommendation by the finance and general purposes committee. At yesterday's meeting, the union leaders accepted a report that said the EETPU appeared to be unwilling to co-exist in association with other affiliates within the TUC and therefore its members "must be deemed to have of their own volition divorced themselves from the TUC".

As the TUC congress draws nearer, relations between it and the electricians are becoming more bitter. Mr Paul Gallagher, the EETPU president, has alleged that communists are engaged in a conspiracy to discredit his union.

Mr Paul Gallagher, the EETPU president, has alleged that communists are engaged in a conspiracy to discredit his union.

The Post Office backed down last night over plans to introduce special bonus payments for staff in the South-east (Roland Rudd writes).

It invited the Union of Communication Workers to join it in developing new arrangements to attract and retain recruits, to head off the threat of industrial action.

Mr Alan Tiffin, UCU general secretary, warned the management that there would be chaos in the postal services if the Post Office did not agree to pay special supplements to all recruits and not just those in the South East.

Mr Bill Cockburn, managing director of Royal Mail letters, said: "We are prepared to sit down with the union and develop a new formula which would help overcome the problem of insufficient staffing due to the competitive labour market".

## Political delays at Cleveland

By Ian Smith

Decisions on possible disciplinary action against two key social services figures in the Cleveland child sex abuse inquiry have been delayed until October.

Mr Michael Bishop, the social services director, and Mrs Sue Richardson, a child abuse consultant within the Cleveland social services department, were criticized in a report prepared for the Cleveland County Council. However, at a meeting of the ruling Labour group yesterday it was decided that the report should be accepted in its entirety, except for those paragraphs which criticize Mr Bishop and Mrs Richardson.

Mr Christopher Payne, the Chief Constable of Cleveland, and Dr Alistair Irvine, a police surgeon.

It will now be left to the social services committee, which meets on September 14, the police and education committees, and a full council meeting on October 19, to decide what action should now be taken.

After a heated two-and-a-half hour meeting, attended by only 30 of the ruling 50-strong Labour group yesterday, its leader, Mr Brian Hanson, said: "We are not taking any hasty decisions."

## 'End terrorist sentence concessions'

By Ronald Faux

The Government is under pressure to end the system that allows terrorist prisoners in Northern Ireland to serve only half their sentences.

In the aftermath of the Omagh bombing, the Police Federation of Northern Ireland is to ask the Prime Minister to end the concession which, they claim, has allowed a "conveyor belt of terrorism".

Under Ulster law all except life sentences are automatically eligible for 50 per cent remission which allows for the lack of a parole system in Northern Ireland.

For terrorist offences the pressure of a deprived background, intimidation by terrorist groups and the shortage of accommodation for high-risk prisoners in the province are also thought to have added weight to the argument for shorter terms of imprisonment for those who earn remission.

However, police and security forces believe the system has proved counter-productive and has aided the terrorist groups directly. A federation official said yesterday: "For very serious terrorist crimes, men are back on the streets after as little as five years. This is absolutely depressing for the people fighting them and trying to end terrorism."

Among other measures the police in Northern Ireland would like to see Mrs Thatcher change in the promised clampdown on terrorists is the suspect's automatic right to silence when arrested.

The Northern Ireland Office confirmed last night that half the prisoners released in 1986 had served only half their sentences. An official pointed out that prisoners serving four years or more for serious crime were 6 per cent of the prison population in England and Wales but 26 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Demonstrations by IRA and INLA prisoners in the top security Portlaoise jail south of Dublin were quickly dealt with by troops and prison officers yesterday. Inmates banged on cell doors and dropped burning waste paper from cell windows in protest against the approaching extradition of Robert Russell, aged 30, an IRA terrorist due to be handed over to the Royal Ulster Constabulary on Saturday.

## Rape attack

A woman aged 39 was raped by a gang of six men, said to be in their 20s as she walked home through Manchester city centre on Saturday night. Her attackers fled.



Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, boards a helicopter after visiting a Tyrone hospital to see soldiers injured in the Omagh bombing (Photograph: Chris Harris)

## Man in the news

## Harsh baptism for Waters

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Lieutenant-General Sir John Waters, who is heading the inquiry into the security implications of the bomb explosion in Omagh, arrived in Belfast as General Officer Commanding in Northern Ireland last June. It has been a particularly harsh baptism.

After just 15 days of his new command, six soldiers were killed after taking part in a "fun run" in Lisburn, home of the Army headquarters outside Belfast. A bomb made of Semtex explosives was placed under their vehicle and blew up as they set off after completing the race.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said then that the procedure of checking under the vehicle had not been followed.

The explosion last weekend, killing another eight soldiers, brings to 14 the number of regular servicemen murdered since General Waters took



Waters: One of Army's best anti-terrorist experts.

command. In spite of allegations of security lapses, General Waters, aged 52, is one of the most experienced anti-terrorist experts in the Army.

General Waters was commissioned into the Gloucestershire Regiment from Sandhurst in 1953. The regiment was then in Aden. After service in the Persian Gulf, then Cyprus and in West

Germany as a platoon commander, he became Adjutant of the Wessex Brigade Depot in 1961.

He returned to Cyprus during the 1964 crisis as Adjutant of 1 Gloucesters and then went on to the School of Infantry as an instructor. He returned to his battalion as a company commander and served in Berlin, Londonderry and Belfast. It was the first of many tours in Northern Ireland.

After a period at the Ministry of Defence, he was appointed second in command of his battalion and returned to Belfast.

From 1975 to 1977 he commanded 1 Gloucesters and served in Belize. His next trip to Ulster came when he was put in command of 3 Infantry Brigade based at Portadown.

In 1982 he was sent to the South Atlantic as Deputy Land Forces Commander during the Falklands campaign.

## Dispute affects seven prisons

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

The Prison Department faced renewed strife yesterday in spite of talks on the return to work at Holloway jail, north London, expected later this week.

Officers in at least seven prisons are taking industrial action or are balloting to decide whether to do so, independently of the Holloway dispute.

They will not be affected by the calling-off from today of action in jails in support of the Holloway officers, who have accepted a peace formula.

As a result, the pressure on police cells is likely to continue, as numbers of prisoners are reduced to what jails are officially supposed to hold, the so-called certified normal accommodation (CNA).

The latest action is at Strangeways prison, Manchester, when, from 11am yesterday, officers refused to accept remand or convicted and sentenced prisoners brought by police from magistrates' courts.

On a normal day about 180 would be accepted, Mr Peter Hancock, branch secretary of the Prison Officers' Association, said.

The object was to reduce the population to the CNA of 960, compared with 1,657 yesterday morning.

The options open to the Home Office in the face of association action are limited by the pressure on senior personnel in prison governor grades.

Mr John Dovel, secretary of the Prison Governors' Association, said: "It is highly unlikely that we can provide the personnel to open new camps".

## Flights boom at Stansted

By Harvey Elliott Air Correspondent

Congestion at airports around London has led to a boom in demand for flights from Stansted which yesterday reported a 90 per cent increase in the number of package tourist passengers in July.

Mr Allan Munds, Stansted's managing director, said: "The inclusive charter operators are recognizing that they simply cannot go to Gatwick and fly at the time they want."

More than 25 flights a week are already booked from

## FLIGHTCHECK



Stansted for the coming season compared with one a week last winter. In July the number of passengers passing through the airport soared to 155,000 - a 73 per cent increase on the previous July, and a 90 per cent increase in inclusive tour package holidaymakers.

Berlin, Edinburgh, Gatwick: no delays.

Bristol: Inter-European passengers from Malaga touched down nearly five hours late at 10.50am.

Cardiff: Minor delays. Heathrow: A Gulf Air flight from Muscat and another with Alitalia from Milan suffered short delays.

Leeds/Bradford: An Adria Airlines flight to Ljubljana in Yugoslavia took off nearly an hour late.

## SHE CAN'T RUN AWAY FROM CANCER.



## BUT YOU CAN HELP HER TO LIVE WITH IT.

Everyone seems to be aware of the physical effects of cancer.

It's just the emotional consequences of the disease that are all too often overlooked.

But not by Cancer Relief.

Our Macmillan nurses are trained to relieve, not only the pain caused by the disease, but also the anguish and uncertainty that the patients and their families have to live through.

Our nurses can, in essence,

help to give them confidence and the hope of leading an active, normal family life again.

We think every cancer patient deserves this kind of hope.

But we need your help to make sure they get it.

Please send your donations to Sir Hugh Dundas C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., D.L., Room TT9 Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund, 15/19 Britten Street, London SW3 3TZ. Tel: 01-351 7811.

Cancer Relief LEADING THE WAY IN CANCER CARE. Macmillan Fund

## Karpov complaints hit Soviet chess play-off

Soviet chess officials said yesterday that a play-off for the Soviet chess title between world champion Gary Kasparov and his arch-rival Anatoly Karpov was unlikely to go ahead as scheduled.

An official said it was unsure whether the four-game match would proceed at all because of Karpov's objections about the arrangements.

Karpov has said he might refuse to compete because of rules obliging the competitors to continue playing until one of them won a game if the match was drawn 2-2.

Meanwhile, in a dramatic battle from the fourth round of the World Chess Championship quarter-final, Jon Speelman inflicted a further severe defeat on Nigel Short (Raymond Keene writes).

He now has a lead of 3 points to 1.

In acute mutual time-trouble, Speelman disdained several opportunities to force a draw. As the end of the session approached, Speelman's Queen and rooks swept into the White position, laying it waste.

The match, sponsored by Pilkington Glass, with a prize fund of £20,000, continues at The Barbican, in the City of London, until Thursday.

Here are the moves of Game 4 with Nigel Short

playing White in a Pirc Defence Opening:

1 d4 d6 21 g4 Ng4  
2 d4 g6 22 f6 Nxf6  
3 Nc3 Bg7 23 Bxf6 Bxf6  
4 f4 e6 24 Rxf6 b4  
5 Nf3 0-0 25 Rxf6 Qb4  
6 Bc2 c5 26 Qd1 Qxb4  
7 dxc5 Qxc5+ 27 Rf2 axb2  
8 Qd1 28 Ne2 Qd4  
9 Kh1 Nc6 29 Rf2 d5  
10 Bc3 Bg4 30 Rb4 Qd7  
11 Qd1 Bc5 31 Nc1 Qd4  
12 Rf3 Nc4 32 Qd4 Qd4  
13 Bc3 Nc3 33 Qd1 Qd3  
14 Qd3 Qd4 34 Qd2 Qd1+  
15 Rb1 a5 35 Qd1 Rb8  
16 f5 Rxc3 36 Nc3 Qc2+  
17 Bg1 a4 37 Qd2 Rd1+  
18 a5 Qb3 38 Rxd1 Qxd1+  
19 Bc4 e5 39 Qd1 Qd2  
20 Qd1 b5 40 h3 Rcd2

White resigns  
Here are the moves of Game 3, with Speelman playing white and Short black:

1 d4 Nf6 15 Nc3 Qb6  
2 c4 e6 16 Nd5 Rxd5  
3 Nf3 d5 17 cxd5 Qxd5  
4 Bc3 Bc7 18 dxc6 Rxc6  
5 Bf4 0-0 19 fxc3 Bxc3  
6 e3 c5 20 Kb1 bxc6  
7 dxc5 Bxc5 21 Rb4 Rb7  
8 Qc2 Nc6 22 Rb1 Bb6  
9 Bc3 Qd7 23 Qd4 Kf8  
10 0-0-0 Bc7 24 Qd7 g6  
11 g4 Rb8 25 e4 c5  
12 h3 a6 26 e5 Bg7  
13 Nd2 c6 27 e6 Bf8  
14 g5 Ne8

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# 'Satanic' killer sent to a mental hospital after mutilating nun

By Kerry Gill

A former altar boy, who became convinced he was the Anti-Christ, was committed to Carstairs State Hospital, Lanarkshire, yesterday for the savage killing of a nun at St Mary's Cathedral, Aberdeen.

Mark Reynolds, aged 23, killed and mutilated Sister Josephine Ogilvie after he was unable to find another nun, Sister Mary MacDonald, his social worker.

Sister Josephine, aged 59, was found lying naked in her office in a pool of blood, having suffered 60 separate injuries, ranging from bruises to a fractured spine, eight broken ribs and a partially severed ear.

At the High Court at Aberdeen yesterday, the Crown accepted a plea of culpable homicide by Reynolds on the grounds of diminished responsibility. The judge, Lord Cullen, said Reynolds should be detained indefinitely at Carstairs.

Mr Kevin Drummond, for the prosecution, said Sister Josephine had been subjected to "an attack of the most horrific degree of violence — an almost barbaric attack".

Reynolds also admitted compressing the nun's throat with his hands, jumping and stamping on her body, partially severing her ear and mutilating a breast, committing two sexual offences, stabbing her in the neck and repeatedly biting her.

The attack took place on May 6 after Reynolds had been seen drinking in various public houses. That afternoon, a caretaker saw Reynolds in St Mary's Cathedral. He said he was looking for a nun who was a social worker and was taken to a waiting room.

About half an hour later, Father Colin Stewart tried to enter Sister Josephine's office. Reynolds pushed against the door, but then ran away through the cathedral garden. Father Stewart then found Sister Josephine's body.

Later, Detective Chief Superintendent Norman McCormack, of Aberdeen CID, said: "I have never seen

anything as appalling in 25 years as a policeman. The sight made me channel my anger and revulsion into a determination to trace the killer."

Reynolds, who sat impassively in the dock when sentenced, was diagnosed as a psychopath several years ago, but psychiatrists believed he would never act out his fantasies. Medical reports showed he was considered prone to delusions.

Dr Raymond Antebi told the court that the killer had a history of dependence on drugs — cannabis and LSD in particular.

Reynolds, who lived a sordid, punk lifestyle in Aberdeen, was born into a devout Roman Catholic family in Bootle, Merseyside. Although he served as an altar boy at the church of Our Lady of Walsingham near by, he started dabbling in drugs and glue-sniffing as a schoolboy.

After the family moved to Aberdeen with the oil industry boom, Reynolds continued his life of petty crime, assaulting others and thieving. Upon leaving school, he took to wearing punk clothes and had his nose and ears pierced with a string of safety pins.

He underwent psychiatric treatment at the Royal Cornhill Hospital in Aberdeen and later became an out-patient. However, his condition worsened.

He left home and stayed in a variety of squats and seedy guest houses, usually choosing

the darkest places to sleep in, often cupboards or windowless hallways.

He would alternate glue-sniffing and drinking bouts with lying on a bed for days at a time or watching video "nasties".

He became obsessed with the Ninja, the Japanese karate excruciations, and was also a fan of the punk band The Sex Pistols, sometimes claiming that he was Sid Vicious (a deceased member of the band) reincarnate.

One of his friends, Mr Alfie Lowe, aged 21, said Reynolds thought he was the Anti-Christ and loathed the Church. He wore a crucifix upside down as a symbol of his Satanic beliefs.

His mother, Mrs Stella Reynolds, still goes to mass at St Mary's Cathedral.

Reynolds's motive remains a mystery, but it is thought that he argued with Sister Josephine, who had been doing religious education work when he burst into her office.

After his arrest, Reynolds said he had taken LSD and cannabis and had suddenly lost his head. Tests showed that he had taken cannabis, but there was no trace of LSD.

Dr Antebi said Reynolds's drug habit could have either masked or contributed to his mental condition. Reynolds held bizarre beliefs and could not distinguish between right and wrong. Police arrested him as he was washing his blood-stained clothes a few hours after the attack.



Mark Reynolds: wore a crucifix upside-down.



Sister Josephine Ogilvie: 60 separate injuries.

## Snowdonia pipeline scheme

# Prince's call to CEGB head

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

The Prince of Wales has intervened in the controversial scheme to build a £3.6 million pipeline in the Snowdonia National Park, north Wales, speaking by telephone to Lord Marshall of Goring, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, *The Times* understands.

Buckingham Palace said yesterday it was not commenting on a weekend report that the Prince was "poised to do battle" over the scheme.

Lord Marshall is in the United States and the CEGB

said it had no knowledge of such a call, thought to have been made earlier this month.

In February workmen began stripping the Cwm Dylis power station. Twin pipes running for a mile from the station to Llyn Llydaw have been removed. One new pipe, four feet in diameter and sitting on a concrete cradle two feet high, is to be installed.

The work is scheduled for completion next spring.

Opposition to the scheme was spearheaded by Mr Rod Hackney, president of the

Snowdonia National Park Society. Last week *The Times* published a letter from Mr Hackney, Mr Brian Redhead, president of the Council for National Parks, and Mr Chris Bonington, president of the British Mountaineering Council, among others, calling on Lord Marshall to bury the pipeline or abandon the station.

The CEGB yesterday said it had received a petition, signed by 489 local people, calling for "this historic power station" not to be closed.

# Homage to Sherlock Holmes



John Doubleday, the sculptor, putting the finishing touches to his latest work — the figure of Sherlock Holmes — before it was transported to Switzerland yesterday. The bronze will be sited at Meiringen near the Reichenbach falls, scene of the "death struggle" of the detective and arch-rival, Professor James Moriarty, on May 4, 1891, and unveiled on September 10 during the fourth visit to Switzerland by members of the Sherlock Holmes Society of London (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

## Licensing hours

# Afternoon drinker is happy with tea

By Robin Young

There was a mild and bitter reaction yesterday to the introduction of all-day drinking in England and Wales: mild interest on the part of customers, and bitter disappointment for landlords who had hoped for a big increase in their takings.

Police throughout the country were braced for outbreaks of drunken hooliganism, but among the pubs that did the most profitable business yesterday afternoon were those that chose to serve their customers a nice cup of tea.

Some serious drinkers had taken holidays to celebrate the biggest change to licensing laws since afternoon drinking was banned in 1915 to keep munitions workers out of the public houses.

In a beer-lovers' favourite, the Princess Louise in Holborn, central London, Mr John Pindard and Mr Ronnie

Ohijaneck, both Civil Servants with the Inland Revenue, had taken half-days off for the occasion. Mr Pindard said: "At last we are being treated as adults."

Mr John Williams, landlord of the Sherlock Holmes, off Trafalgar Square, said: "It will make life a lot simpler for us. Tourists could never understand why we had to close. Now we are introducing traditional cream teas".

In some parts of the country disagreements delayed the introduction of the new licensing hours.

In Greater Manchester only one in five pubs stayed open yesterday, partly because of a dispute between Bass North West and their 350 managers.

In South Wales 40 of the 60 managed houses belonging to the Cardiff brewers, S A Brain, stuck to old closing times because managers

claimed they had not been offered enough money.

Some public houses celebrated the reform with cut prices, several charging First World War prices for beer.

In Exeter Mr Shaun O'Reilly, landlord of the Mill on the Exe, converted his public house into a business centre in the hope of keeping customers on the premises through the afternoon. It has a temporary typing pool, mobile telephones, a photocopier and a facsimile transmission machine.

In Blackpool the new hours passed unnoticed. There all-day drinking started on Sunday because local magistrates had ruled that the resort's fireworks festival was a special occasion meriting an extension of hours. For this week at least, while the rest of the country gets used to the idea of pubs that are open from 11am

to 11pm, Blackpool's pubs are open from 10.30 am to midnight.

The increasing availability of alcohol on supermarket shelves and in off-licences must be reversed to cut under-age drinking, according to the executive director of the Scottish Council on Alcohol.

Mr Douglas Allsop said yesterday that it was time the retail sector "put its house in order".

Mr Allsop is to call for stricter curbs on the sale of alcohol in supermarkets.

Many experts who have studied all-day drinking in Scotland, introduced in 1976, take a neutral view. Mr Ken Barrie, director of the Alcohol Studies Centre, said: "There has not been any great increase in consumption among men in Scotland, although women's drinking has increased by about 33 per cent."

# Seal virus prompts call for killing ban

By Mark Ellis

An animal welfare group has called for a total ban on killing seals in Scotland after scientists confirmed yesterday that a deadly virus has spread from Europe to British waters.

Animal Concern said that with the virus threatening Scotland's common and grey seal population — the largest in Europe — it was vital for the animals to be protected from killing by man. Seal

carcasses from the Norfolk and Lincolnshire coasts have been examined in Dutch laboratories and found to be victims of a viral infection that leaves them lethargic and clogged with mucus before death.

So far 65 dead seals have been washed up on Britain's eastern coast and a further 15 were reported to the Sea Mammal Research Unit in Cambridge over the weekend. The 700-strong seal colony off Blakeney, Norfolk, is said to

be the worst affected so far, but seal corpses have also been found off northern Scotland, including the Orkneys.

The outbreak could not have come at a worse time as an estimated 25,000 common seals in Britain have just finished their breeding season and 95,000 greys will start breeding soon.

The virus has claimed thousands of seals in the North Sea off The Netherlands, West Germany and Scandinavia.

# Film taken 'as proof of affair'

A man filmed his wife in bed with her employer, to confront her with proof of the affair, a court was told yesterday.

The man, a mini cab driver, aged 42, told the Central Criminal Court that he made a hole in a box which was on top of a wardrobe and hid the camera there.

"I wanted to have proof that there was something going on between them. She had always denied she was having an affair with him," he said.

The defendant and his wife, aged 41, deny blackmailing a clothing manufacturer out of £83,500.

The company director, aged 45, handed over the money in two instalments, but after a third demand was made he went to the police.

The husband told how he overheard his wife talking to her employer on the telephone and arranging a rendezvous at one of his relative's flats. He waited in the flat and switched on the video camera as he saw the couple arrive.

"I ran up two floors and then made my way home," he said. He returned later that night and played the three-hour video tape back.

He told the court that the company director had walked into the bedroom calling his wife's name. "He told her he loved her and was thinking of leaving his wife. He took off his shirt and began kissing her. I could see his back and sometimes her face. The video only showed half the bed."

The husband said that he intended to show the video to his wife's parents to prove to them her adulterous behaviour. However, after seeing his wife in bed with her employer he felt "very nervous and did not know what to do".

The trial continues today.

## Careers advice

# 'Panic line' calms jobs fears

By Roland Rudd, Employment Affairs Reporter

More than 3,000 young people throughout the country yesterday jammed phone lines into South Bank Polytechnic in London to talk to one of 500 specialists offering advice on careers and further education.

In the first project of its kind, organized by the Training Commission and TV-am, "Success 88" was launched with the twin aim of helping school leavers who failed to achieve the grades needed for their choice of university or polytechnic, and young unemployed people to continue their education and find new jobs.

Many were surprised by some of the opportunities available. Mr Alan Sefton, sports development officer for Arsenal Football Club, phoned to say he is looking for two girls on the Youth Training Scheme to play with Arsenal's women's team and to learn about the leisure industry.

The successful applicants are almost guaranteed a full-

time job after their two years with the First Division football club, working for the Wells Workshop, a training agency, in conjunction with Islington council.

A spokesman for British Airways said it had 100 vacancies for cadet pilots. Applicants must be between 18 to 23 with two science A levels.

Not all yesterday's callers were suitable for such glamorous jobs. One young man, who would only be identified as David, rang for advice after suffering a nervous breakdown at being rejected by all of his potential employers. He will now start the assessment part of the new Employment Training scheme.

Miss Tamara Frangoul, aged 18, was one of many callers wanting advice after failing to gain the required A level grades. She had lost her place to read international studies at North Staffordshire Polytechnic, but by yesterday afternoon she was offered an interview at Brighton Poly-

technic.

Mrs Pat MacIntosh, the Training Commission's broadcasting officer, said: "There is enormous parental pressure on youngsters to get the required grades for their choice of university or polytechnic. If they fail to do so they think it is the end of the world. But it never is."

Mrs Jan Ellis, a senior careers officer, said Success 88 acts as a "panic line".

On Thursday, when thousands of children receive their GCSE results, Mr John Edmondson, secretary of the joint board of GCSE, will be one of the specialists answering calls. Others will be from local authorities, job hunting agencies, advisory groups, small firms, and education establishments.

The Success 88 helpline will be open every day this week from 7am to 5pm. The number is 0800-678-100.

● The Times degree course vacancy service starts tomorrow.

# Fatal crash is blamed on pilot

By Harvey Elliott

Air Correspondent

The pilot of a light aircraft who tried to navigate on instruments in low cloud, even though he was not qualified to do so, became disoriented and crashed on to a yacht in the Solent, according to an official report published yesterday.

Two men on board the yacht and the pilot, his wife and niece, who were passengers on the Cessna, were killed.

The report by the air accidents investigation branch of the Department of Transport blamed the Belgian pilot for accepting instructions from an air traffic controller to fly in cloud when he was not qualified to do so.

The aircraft, en route from Antwerp to Exeter in April last year, spiralled out of the cloud above the yacht Spartina. The report said conditions would have been "conducive to spatial disorientation with consequent loss of control of the aircraft".

## World Congress of Philosophy

# Solid facts challenge thinkers' concentration

By Renford Bambrough

The most solid fact to be learned at yesterday's plenary session of the World Congress of Philosophy in Brighton was that the next congress will be held in Moscow in 1993. Even a solid fact can provoke philosophers into controversy.

Julius Tomin, refugee philosopher from Czechoslovakia, announced that the Soviet authorities would allow him to go to the Moscow congress only if he resumed his Czech citizenship.

Regretting that he would have to miss that congress, he spoke of Aristotle's idea

of "free time" (*Scholé*) and contrasted it with the dehumanizing unemployment which treats philosophy as dispensable. Sadly, the chairman, Professor Evandro Agazzi, ruled this irrelevant to the day's question which was "human beings as a subject matter of philosophy".

Agazzi's own opening paper was familiar to East and West alike: the need for "a vindication of the specificity of man", something wider and deeper than science-worship. Pyotr Fedoseev, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was content to throw adjectives at the problems.

Elizabeth Anscombe asked us to consider why a chair feels no pain and why a pencil has no uncles. She did so in order to expound Wittgenstein's notions of grammar and essence.

Evolutionary accounts of the origins and growth of language were dismissed because "they do not explain, they simply say that it happened". She sketched another kind of explanation. The capacity for language must belong to whatever created that capacity in us, unless its creator has a higher form of intelligence than the one we are here to employ and to understand.

# Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator Surprise to come

Mrs Doris Gare yesterday picked up a cash win in the Portfolio competition and then faced the task of convincing her husband that she was not teasing him.

"I think the hardest thing is going to get my husband to believe me. But we could do with the money and it will help pay for some new French windows", Mrs Gare, aged 58, of Three Bridges, West Sussex, said.

She added: "At first I couldn't believe it myself". Mrs Gare won a third share in the daily prize of £4,000.

The other winners are Mr David Dewar of Bexhill on Sea, East Sussex, and Mr John Roberts of Felpham, West Sussex.

## Equal pay win

Women office workers from Newcastle upon Tyne involved in an equal pay test case have won pay rises of up to £15, a week bringing their pay in line with that of male technical and semi-skilled workers. An industrial tribunal ruled in favour of the 14 women, who work at the Mitchell Barrings division of Vickers.

## Cash missing

A nationwide police hunt was under way yesterday after a British Rail chief cashier and £25,000 disappeared from a station. Mr Kenneth William Smith, aged 35, of West Boldon, Tyne and Wear, was last seen at Sunderland station last Wednesday, police said.

## Assault case

Roderick Ryall, aged 46, the former director of Calderdale social services, West Yorkshire, was yesterday remanded in custody for a week on charges of indecent assault. The case was transferred from Halifax to Bradford "in the interests of justice".

## Strike by 850

An indefinite strike began at GPT Plessey's telecommunications plant in Beeston, Nottinghamshire yesterday, when 850 workers walked out in protest over management plans to introduce "stop watch" supervision on the shop floor.

## Letter error

Staff at the social security department in Newcastle upon Tyne were criticized yesterday by Mr Timothy Eggar, MP for Enfield North, after they sought national insurance contributions from Ricky Hart, of Enfield, London, who died in 1981.

## Mine opposed

An action group is fighting British Coal plans for open-cast mining in the countryside where D H Lawrence set some of his most famous novels. The Moorgreen locality near Eastwood has become a centre for tourists visiting Lawrence's birthplace.

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# UK team pioneers super computer to design new drugs

By Robert Matthews, Technology Correspondent

A group of British scientists is about to launch what it believes is the world's first commercial system capable of designing new drugs by computer.

The system could speed the discovery of new anti-cancer drugs by exploiting the power of one of the world's fastest "supercomputers", capable of carrying out thousands of millions of calculations a second, which cuts out much of the guesswork used in conventional drug development.

The system has been put together by Proteus Biotechnology, a company based in Marple, Greater Manchester, which was set up earlier this summer by academics from Manchester University to exploit their work in mathematically modelling the way in which drugs interact inside the body.

The complex molecules making up a drug or protein interact according to their chemical composition and their shape. Although the chemical composition of many such compounds has now been worked out, the shapes of relatively few have

so far been measured. Computer codes developed by Dr Barry Robson, a theoretical biochemist, and his colleagues at Proteus, enable the chemists to work out the shape from the chemical composition.

That the company says, will allow the creation of tailor-made drugs "on-screen", with the chemist altering the composition and shape to achieve the right level of interaction with target compounds.

Conventional drug design requires thousands of hours in the laboratory, altering the properties of known drugs and testing out the results. Mr John Pool, managing director of Proteus, said that up to 50 thousand hours of experimental work could be carried out in about one hour on the ETA-10 supercomputer.

The supercomputer has been provided by the British subsidiary of Control Data, a US manufacturer. Proteus has also won backing from Norsk Data, the Norwegian computer company.

The company sees the principal market for its system, called the "Bio-engine", as large pharmaceutical com-

panies, which are constantly looking for quicker ways to produce new drugs.

"We are ahead of the rest of the world with the Bio-engine", Mr Pool said. "The majority of our potential customers are in America and Japan".

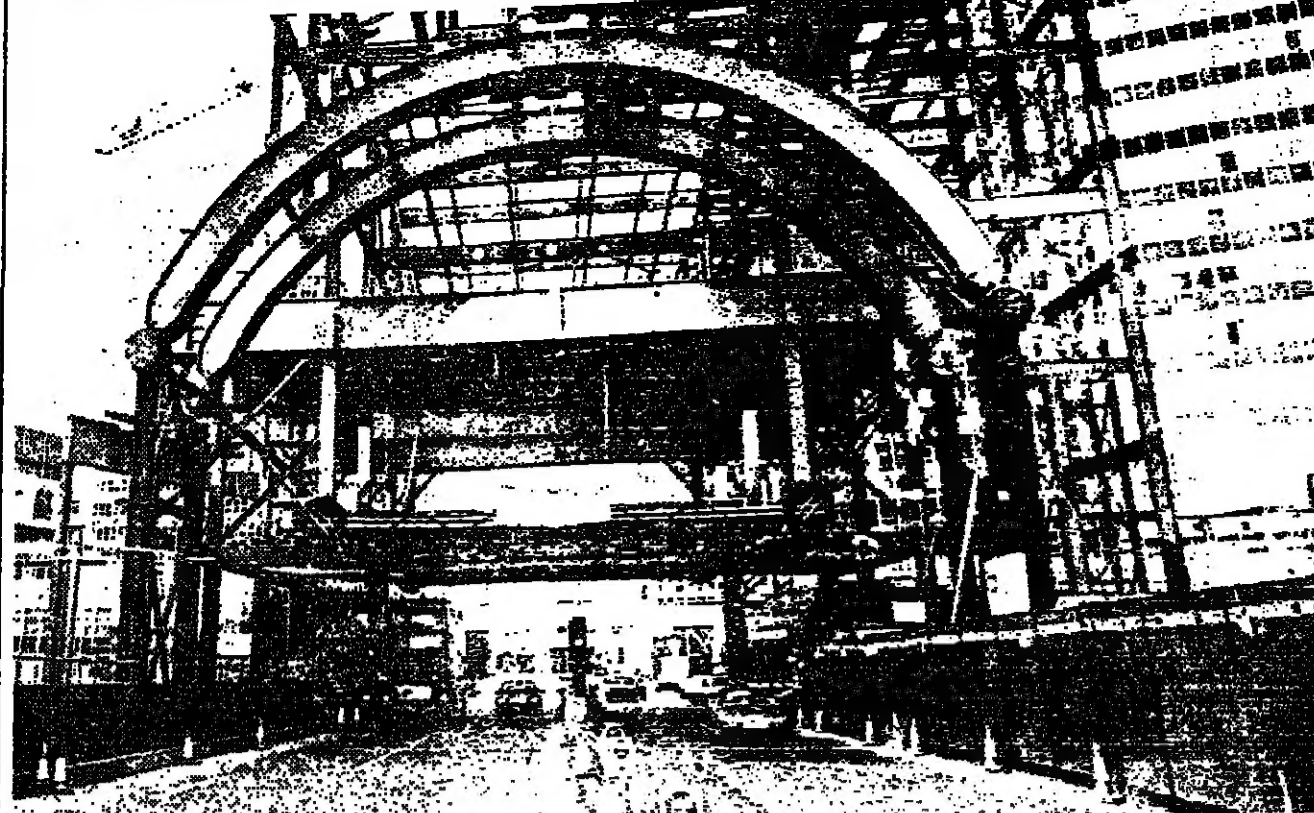
He said that the Proteus team had already patented several compounds designed using the Bio-engine.

One, a drug to combat cancer of the prostate, cost about £2,000 to develop. Mr Pool said that one of the pharmaceutical companies now showing interest in the Bio-engine had spent almost £2 million in the search for similar drugs, but had no success.

The Cancer Research Campaign's Biomolecular Structure Research Unit in Sutton, south-west London, Surrey, is also using powerful supercomputers based at London University to investigate possible anti-cancer compounds.

"We are at the serious stages of designing molecules", Dr Stephen Neidle, director of the unit, said.

## Oil industry aids City building



Work has begun on the construction of the £96 million Alban Gate office development, replacing the recently-demolished Lee House, at London Wall, in the City of London. The new 18-storey building, due to be finished in two years, has been designed by Terry Farrell Partnership and, as the main picture shows, technology developed by the oil industry is being used in the part of the building that will span a dual carriageway. One Arup and Partners, the structural and services engineers for the project, were confronted with the problem of supporting the "air rights" part of the building with the minimum number of columns and devised this bridge of four Queen Post trusses with two bow string arches on either side. The weight the arches will carry - 20,000 tonnes - is the equivalent of eight cross-Channel ferries and an artist's impression of the finished product is seen, right. The building itself has been likened to a Post-Modern juke box and will be clad in pink granite.

## Seat belts 'too short' for baby carriers

By Daniel Ward  
Motor Industry Correspondent

Many car seat belts are too short to secure rear-facing infant carriers recommended by the Department of Transport for babies up to the age of nine months.

The problem of inertia-reel seat belts - which unwind when a person buckles up - being too short will be raised by Department of Transport officials at a meeting next month with the British Standards Institution.

Mr Brian Smith, general manager of Kangol's safety seat division, said yesterday: "The belts were never designed for infant carriers."

"The problem of short belts affects a minority of vehicles and it is mainly in the rear. There is a discussion with the car makers about the specification of seat belts."

Many of the rear-facing seats have only come on to the market in the past year.

Belts on the Ford Sierra have already been lengthened on two occasions to make wearing by large adults more comfortable, though the company claims there has been no problem with infant carriers. Austin Rover plans to lengthen the rear seat belts in at least two models to ensure safety seats can be fitted.

## Air Europe to set up German carrier

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Air Europe is planning to set up a subsidiary charter airline in West Germany to compete with the giant tour company that will be created by the merger of the Thomson and Horizon companies.

Talks are being held with backers on the Continent to create the airline, which, it is hoped, will fly millions of Germans to Mediterranean resorts in conjunction with Air Europe's parent organization, the International Leisure Group.

The airline will be similar to Air Europa, a joint venture based in Spain in which Mr Harry Goodman's ILG has a 25 per cent stake. Air Europa has proved highly successful, mainly because it is able to pick up passengers anywhere in Europe and fly them to Spain because of its Spanish registration.

Charter airlines can fly passengers only to or from the country in which they are registered - therefore much of the potentially vast European market is out of bounds to British carriers which are, for example, forbidden to fly Germans to Greek or Italian resorts.

Thomson is known to be

keen to expand in Europe and is studying the idea of a pan-European travel company with travel organizations in France.

ILG is determined to match that expansion and will use the experience gained from Air Europa to persuade German backers to inject funds into the new airline.

Mr Charles Powell, the commercial director of Air Europe, said yesterday: "The German charter airline industry is nowhere near as big as that in Britain, although they have some very good airlines."

"We do not yet know what form it will take or how big it will become. We are still waiting to hear what the new rules governing aviation will be once the European single market is created."

Air Europe has been at the forefront of airfare liberalization and recently won approval for cut-price flights between London and Paris against strong opposition from the French.

If the new subsidiary is launched, it will be in a strong position to develop scheduled flights once EEC aviation regulations are finalized.

## Plane makers impose limit on leasing firms

By Our Air Correspondent

Aircraft manufacturers have imposed a limit on the number of jets they will sell to leasing companies in an attempt to ensure that their regular customers, the airlines, are able to buy the planes they need.

The leading plane-makers are having their best year, with waiting lists up to five years for almost all new aircraft.

Many of the orders have been placed by the rapidly-expanding leasing companies which borrow money to buy jets then hire them out to smaller airlines on leases for up to ten years before selling them on the second-hand market.

However, the manufacturers fear that the leasing companies could prevent the airlines, their traditional customers, getting delivery dates to suit their future needs. That could force them to switch to other types, rent from a "mid-

dle man" or to buy second hand aircraft.

Mr Frank Shrontz, president of Boeing, said in Seattle: "We have now imposed an informal limit on the number of aircraft we will sell to the leasing companies."

"We don't want them to overtake the production levels we have available for the future."

Other companies, too, are expressing growing concern that the "rent a plane" industry could break the long-standing link between manufacturers and airlines and are also trying to ensure that airlines have the first choice of future new jets.

So far about 20 per cent of all the 8,000 large commercial jet aircraft now flying are owned by leasing companies and hired out to airlines. That figure could rise, according to some experts, to about 60 per cent within the next 10 years.

## Abandoned boy admits arson attack at flat

A young man whose parents vanished while he was at boarding school two years ago appeared in court yesterday charged with arson.

Magistrates in Norwich, Norfolk, were told that Kevin Morley, now aged 18, returned home to find his parents had moved without telling him or leaving a forwarding address. He had spent two years attempting to trace them.

Last week, at Southampton Magistrates' Court, Hampshire, he had admitted stealing a pork pie and bottle of pop and the court had been told he had no money because a trust fund set up for him when he reaches 21 disbars him from claiming social security.

Yesterday, Norwich magistrates were told that he caused £168 worth of damage to a flat in Cleveland Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk, when he was living there in March. At

the time the youth was occupying the flat in the name of Colin Wilbur and had set fire to a cooker to get "some worry" off his shoulders.

In addition to the offences committed in Southampton, Morley had also appeared before Norwich magistrates last month when he admitted taking a car without consent and stealing money and a bicycle.

Mr Richard Ronaldson, for Morley, said the arson attack had been committed on the spur of the moment.

He applied to have the hearing adjourned but said he would not apply for bail in view of offences committed by Morley after he had been granted bail in the past.

Norwich magistrates adjourned the hearing until September 14 for social inquiry reports and remanded Morley in custody.



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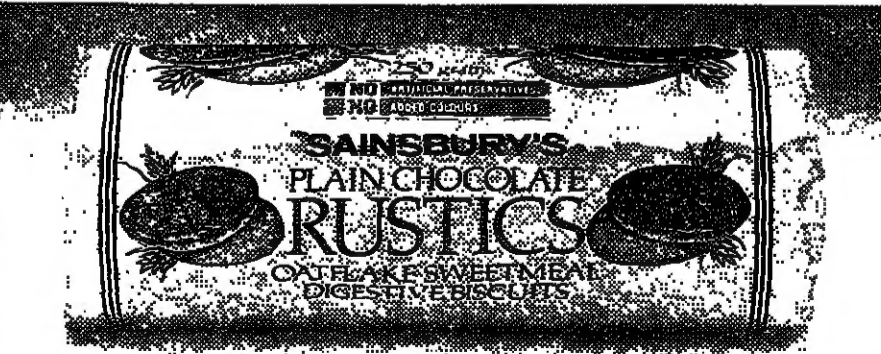
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# Lawyers urged to spell out charges and reduce jargon

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lawyers should tell clients their hourly charging rates, hold experimental evening courts for small claims cases and use plain English instead of legal jargon, the National Consumer Council says today.

The council's proposals are part of a package of reforms to court procedures aimed at giving ordinary people better access to the law.

On lawyers' charges, the council — the latest body to add its voice to the call for more publicity about lawyers' fees — says the present system gives lawyers' clients very little idea of how much cases will cost.

"This makes it difficult to

know whether to pursue a case at all, or to make decisions about how the matter should be pursued", the council says.

"Many people are deterred from bringing claims at all by the fear that on entering the solicitors' office they are signing a blank cheque."

Another problem is that it is difficult for people to compare different firms of solicitors on the basis of value for money.

The council points out that the charging rate is not the only factor in the amount of a final bill, because a specialist may charge a higher rate but take a shorter time. But disclosure of the rates would help clients to compare firms.

The proposals are made in response to the report from the civil justice review body.

Ms Sally Oppenheim-Barnes, chairman of the council, said: "Instead of being intimidating and confusing, court procedures should be simple, cheap, quick and fair."

"Ordinary people should not be put off using the court because they don't understand it or think they can't afford it."

Other recommendations include the replacing of legal jargon by simple, modern terms in plain English and allowing lay representation in housing and debt cases.

There should be a closely-monitored experiment to find

out whether consumers could use a cheap, simple procedure similar to small claims to resolve housing disputes on matters such as repairs and service charges without recourse to lawyers.

The council also says when bailiffs seize goods, they should leave enough clothing, bedding, furniture and household equipment to satisfy basic domestic needs and should first try to arrange and collect debt repayments.

Response to the Civil Justice Review on Court Procedures in England and Wales (National Consumer Council, 20 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DH).

## Variations of 100% in solicitors' fees

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors can vary by as much as 100 per cent when quoting fees for the same legal work, such as a will or the conveyancing of a house, a survey poll by *The Times* revealed this week.

The poll, in which four firms from around the country were taken at random, shows "shopping around" for quotes from solicitors is fraught with difficulties for the client.

There has been growing pressure for solicitors to publicize their charges more widely. The poll showed that quotes vary

widely according to region, status of the solicitor and size of the firm.

Quotes were also deceptive: a higher quote could work out out cheaper because the expertise of the solicitor meant the work could be completed more quickly and competently.

Asked for the cost of conveyancing a straight forward purchase of a £100,000 house, Taylor Tyrrell Silas & Craig in London's West End quoted £600; Hegarty & Co of Peterborough quoted £575; Hepworth & Chadwick of Leeds quoted £500; and Bond Pearce of Plymouth quoted £300. All were exclu-

sive of value added tax and disbursements, such as stamp duty.

Mr John Price of Bond Pearce said: "If it is an absolutely standard conveyance we can put it into the computer and we can do it for this price. If it starts to get complicated, we will have to haul it out and charge more."

For a standard will, Taylor Tyrrell quoted £40 for a single person and £40 to £50 for a married couple; Hegarty quoted £30 and £50; Hepworth and Chadwick quoted £50 and £80; and Bond Pearce quoted £50 and £65. Again, value added tax was not included.

## MP meets new friend



Partners in politics: Mr David Blunkett, the blind Labour MP for Sheffield Brightside, with his new guide dog, Ted. Mr Blunkett's previous guide dog, Ted, the first in Parliament, died last month and Mr Blunkett launched a memorial fund in aid of Guide Dogs for the Blind.

## Pupils are upset by teacher shortages

By David Tyler

A shortage of maths and science teachers is seriously upsetting pupils' preparations for the GCSE and many schools have been forced to employ inadequately qualified staff to plug the gaps, says a report published today by British Telecom.

Compiled by Mr Mark Richards, a British Telecom researcher seconded to Bradford Education Authority for a year, the report examines the situation in Bradford but some findings have nationwide implications.

The report, for the Bradford Action on Teacher Shortages project, said although there was no particular crisis in the city, teacher shortages had a "significantly detrimental effect on curriculum provision". Two-thirds of the schools recognized that teaching was adversely affected by inappropriate training.

The research showed that people rejected teaching as a career because of lack of financial support during training, lack of job guarantees in particular areas, and inflexibility in recognizing professional qualifications.

The Bradford Action on Teacher Shortages Report (British Telecom Education Service, British Telecom Centre, 81, Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ).

## PC murder suspect in appeal for help

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Foreign Office has been asked to intervene in the case of a British police officer who has been held without charge for five and a half months in Portugal on suspicion of murdering his wife.

PC Alan Waldo, aged 34, who was based at Ashington, Northumberland, was taken into custody in Faro prison on the Algarve after the death of his wife, Doris, on March 12 in a jacuzzi. The couple were on holiday at their time-share home near Albufeira.

PC Waldo's lawyers, who have been instructed by the Police Federation, are concerned that he is being held "on the basis of a gross forensic error". They told the Foreign Office that: "If the evidence in the case is as unreliable as it appears, it seems likely that Waldo is the victim of a considerable injustice."

They are also concerned that under the Portuguese legal system the six-month time limit for holding prisoners without charge may be extended for a further three months at a hearing at which PC Waldo will not be represented, nor the case against him disclosed.

Mr David Twigg, PC Waldo's solicitor, said: "Not only has Mr Waldo spent 135 days in very basic prison conditions and not been charged, no indication has been given by the authorities as to the progress of any investigation or possible charges, nor of probable fur-

ther delay before he is charged or released."

PC Waldo and his wife had been married for 13 years, but the relationship had been in difficulties for 18 months. However, PC Waldo's lawyers say they have evidence that the couple had agreed to make a fresh start.

PC Waldo has maintained that he left his wife in the jacuzzi for a short time and returned to find her face downwards in the pool. He made strenuous efforts to revive her and to summon help, but she was dead.

Although the officer's lawyers have not been allowed to see the Portuguese post mortem findings, they were told that they said the "skull of the deceased was fractured in three places."

However, when Mrs Waldo's body was brought back to England and a second post-mortem was held on March 29, it found "the skull was not fractured." There was extensive bruising of the head, face and arms, but this was not inconsistent with a fall.

PC Waldo's lawyers have told the Foreign Office that they are not trying to avoid a foreign judicial process, but after five months they wish "to secure some progress and disclosure of the evidence on which PC Waldo is being held."

They want a decision on whether the case is continuing, because "until there is a formal accusation, bail will not even be considered."

## Young men worst for drink-driving

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Random roadside breath tests performed by Department of Transport researchers have shown that young men in their 20s are most likely to break the law on drinking and driving.

Motorists were also interviewed about their driving behaviour and alcohol consumption.

Of 2,600 people who were tested and interviewed, only 44 or 1.7 per cent were found to be over the legal limit, but Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, said that if they had all driven twice a week while over the limit, they would have put other people's lives at risk

4,500 times in a year. The survey was done in Warwickshire and Sussex between April and June. Drivers agreed to participate on a voluntary basis. Fewer than 2 per cent of those stopped refused to take part.

The survey forms part of a research programme aimed at gaining a better understanding of the characteristics of drinking drivers as a basis for establishing more effective ways of changing their habits and of reducing drink-related accidents.

Mr Channon said the young men in the highest risk group had usually been drinking beer or lager in public houses.

## Saboteurs are blamed for blaze at hunt farm

Hunt saboteurs were suspected of having started a fire that caused up to £30,000 worth of damage to the Old Surrey and Burstow Hunt's stable block yesterday.

Six horses were led to safety from the blaze, at Garfield Farm, Felbridge, Surrey, shortly before 1 am, and no one was injured.

Police, who are treating the fire as arson, said petrol-soaked rags had also been thrown into a Land Rover, but were not ignited.

Mr Simon Kenny, joint huntmaster, said that members of the hunt could identify a man who threatened in March that saboteurs would burn down the hunt's kennels. "People had to risk their lives to save the horses. These hunt saboteurs are not animal-

lovers. They are anarchists", Mr Kenny said.

The fire came two weeks after a petrol bomb attack on vehicles parked outside the home of Mr Michael Erry, joint master of the Kent and Sussex Mink Hounds, for which hunt saboteurs were also blamed.

The Masters of Foxhounds Association said the latest attack appeared to be part of an campaign to bomb, burn and terrorize hunts.

Police are investigating a clash on Saturday between animal rights' protesters and huntmen at Lyndhurst, Hampshire. Hunt saboteurs said they were beaten by dozens of hunt supporters and had a car driven at them. One protester had a deep head injury, they said.

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# Afghan rebels say fluke shot triggered Soviet disaster

From Nicholas Beeston, Peshawar

A badly aimed rocket attack by a tiny band of Mujahidin caused one of the Soviet Union's biggest military disasters in its eight-year Afghan campaign, the guerrillas reported yesterday.

They blew up almost by accident Moscow's main ammunition and fuel dump in the country, killing as many as 700 Soviet soldiers and civilians.

A dispatch received yesterday from the Pakistani city of Peshawar from the Mujahidin commander who led the attack on August 11 said that a small group of rebels armed only with a 107mm Chinese BM1 rocket launcher, approached within two or three miles of the Soviet garrison at

Kalagay. What began as a low-key, hit-and-run operation turned into one of the most devastating losses to be recorded by the Soviet Army in Afghanistan.

The first rocket made a "lucky hit" and struck a petrol tanker waiting in a convoy about to move out of the garrison. Two of the seven remaining rockets hit other lorries carrying ammunition.

Mr Muhiullah Khan, a lowly commander of the Jamiat-Islami group, wrote that "it was the first hit and the first fire which caused most of the casualties".

His report was scrawled on a piece of cloth and smuggled to his headquarters in Peshawar by a messenger. "After

some minutes in the garrison, there was mostly just fire and smoke and all those munitions placed in the caves and tunnels made an extraordinary sound," he said.

"It would move the heart of anyone... no one could tolerate watching it". A member of the Afghan Government's militia, who spies for the rebels, told them that 598 Soviet troops and 112 Soviet civilians had been killed and 284 injured when the munitions dump and fuel stores exploded.

Western diplomats in Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, quoting rebel sources in the area, said that 109 Soviet troops were killed in the attack. The envoys said that



the Kalagay base, seven miles south of the provincial capital of P-o-e Khorzmi in Baghlan province, contained most of Kabul's ammunition - a two-year supply and a "substantial percentage of its fuel".

The installation was one of the first established by Soviet forces after their invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and is situated strategically on the main highway leading north

from Kabul to the Soviet border.

Some Soviet civilian personnel live on the base and 57 houses were reported to have been destroyed when it blew up. Normally the fuel and ordnance are stored in fortified depots, but because two convoys were preparing to leave the garrison they were exposed to the rocket fire.

According to Mr Khan's report, hundreds of vehicles, several helicopters, seven ammunition dumps and eight fuel tankers were destroyed.

Projectiles set off by the heat of the blaze rained down across the five-mile-wide valley, and one rebel was injured when he was hit by a rocket more than two miles away.

The fire raged for two days, closing the highway, before

the Soviet forces brought it under control and made the munitions safe.

The disaster is believed to be one of the worst inflicted on Moscow in its Afghan campaign. In 1986 the main ammunition dump in Kabul was sabotaged and destroyed by the rebels.

Earlier, hundreds of Soviet soldiers are believed to have perished in the Salang tunnel, 60 miles north of Kabul, when a military convoy was trapped and suffocated during a rebel attack.

Western diplomats said that details of the Kalagay disaster were still sketchy, although at least one Soviet source confirmed the rebel account of the events.

The diplomats added that Moscow's forces had since

begun a heavy bombardment of the area around the garrison, and they had noted an upsurge of Mujahidin action in the province.

The Kremlin has withdrawn more than half its troops from Afghanistan, apparently prompting an increase in rebel activity. Earlier, the same guerrilla group which carried out the rocket attack also captured and held the provincial city of Kunduz in northern Afghanistan before being forced to withdraw.

WASHINGTON: The United States yesterday alleged that Afghanistan, Iran and Libya were responsible for 94 per cent of all the 189 acts of state-sponsored terrorism in 1987.

The report, entitled *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*,

blamed the Soviet-backed Kabul regime for being responsible for 127, Iran 44, and Libya seven such acts.

The State Department in its annual report accused the Kabul Government of carrying out through its intelligence service a wave of high civilian-casualty bombings in Pakistan that pushed terrorist incidents throughout the world up by 7 per cent to 832.

The report expressed concern over North Korean support for terrorism and a resurgence of the Japanese Red Army.

It also warned that radical Palestinian groups opposed to a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace settlement might be planning a renewed campaign against Israel, moderate Arab and US targets.

## Bureaucrats face wave of political and economic unrest sweeping post-glasnost Eastern Europe

# Panic in Poland as strikes spread

From Richard Bassett, Warsaw

Shop windows began to empty here yesterday as the worst industrial unrest since the imposition of martial law continued to spread rapidly throughout Poland and people began stockpiling goods.

Many Poles are all too aware that, with no end to the crisis in sight, food shortages must be imminent. "This is far more serious than anything which happened in May," an elderly lady carrying off kilos of sugar ruefully observed. "It can only end badly," another pensioner agreed.

As well as the workers at the 10 coal mines in the southern part of the country, and the thousands at the north-western port of Szczecin, the Lenin shipyard at Gdansk, birthplace of the banned Solidarity movement, was also on strike yesterday.

All the strikers are demanding the reinstatement of Solidarity, and a 50 per cent wage increase to offset inflation.

"We are in complete control of the shipyard," Mr Alojzy Szablewski, head of the Lenin Shipyard's Solidarity strike committee, told journalists yesterday afternoon. "We will end the strike only after we get Solidarity legalized and we can begin to make real reforms in this poor country."

The action at Gdansk began when several hundred Solidarity supporters marched with waving banners into the shipyard and established their own pickets at the gates. The offer by Mr Lach Waleasa, the Solidarity leader, to postpone the strike if talks were called was spurned by authorities.

New strikes were also called elsewhere on Poland yesterday. At least one factory in

the western city of Poznan was reported to have gone on strike, while at the Stalowa Wola steel mill near Cracow, where military units violently broke up a strike in April, Solidarity activists also brought the works to a halt.

This sudden escalation, the sharpest since the first strikes began last Tuesday, has clearly panicked many Poles, who now see the present crisis as the climax of several years of frustration and discontent with government policies.

The actual number of strikers remains unclear but is estimated at 15,000 throughout the country. It is far from likely that the entire labour force at the Lenin Shipyard is on strike. Despite Solidarity claims that the majority of the workforce was striking, it appeared yesterday afternoon that only two of the shipyard's five principal wings had closed.

The Government will take some comfort from the fact that, with the exception of minor work stoppages at the Ursus tractor factory and at the Warsaw steel mills, Warsaw is so far strike-free.

If the Government pursues the same policy it followed during the brief rash of strikes in May, it will over the next few days offer the strikers a mixture of the velvet glove and the mailed fist.

It will probably use full-scale police intimidation falling just short of actual violence on pockets of strikers while offering to negotiate through official unions.

The more aggressive side of this strategy was visible yesterday when several hundred riot police were reported to



Students fastening a banner above the gates of Warsaw University yesterday in support of strikers throughout Poland who are calling for the Government's recognition of the outlawed trade union Solidarity as well as a big increase in wages.

have closed off parts of Szczecin while the Government at the same time promised an emergency session of Parliament to discuss the present economic crisis.

On the other hand, in a clear effort to defuse the situation by appealing to what sympathy the workers may retain, the Government has admitted that it considers many of their grievances to be justified.

Only on the issue of Solidarity does the Government remain intransigent. It is hard to

exaggerate the detestation with which several members of the Government view the banned union.

In their eyes, Solidarity and Mr Waleasa represent the forces of anarchy which, once unleashed, can bring only disaster for the country.

By yesterday afternoon it was still unclear whether or not Mr Waleasa was in the Lenin shipyard. He will certainly be with the strikers there if the authorities show any sign of using force. But so

far the only sign of such a move seems to be in Szczecin.

There port workers continued yesterday to erect barricades to withstand any possible attacks. None the less, action against the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk seems on balance more probable, especially if the Government moves against the flagships of Solidarity before it becomes the focus of international attention.

ROME: The Pope has called on the Polish authori-

ties not to use violence to break the wave of strikes in the country (Roger Boyes writes).

At Castelgandolfo, his summer residence, the Pope told Polish pilgrims that peace in Poland should be based on social justice, not violence. "Let us pray for our country, pray for peace, and obviously a peace based on the forces for truth and justice and not on violence," he said. The statement was broadcast to Poland by Vatican Radio.

# 96 detained after Moscow protest, says police deputy

Moscow (AP) - Tass last night quoted Mr Lev Pelyayev, the deputy chief of the Moscow police, as saying that 96 people were detained during Sunday's protest in the Soviet capital to mark the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The agency did not say how many of them were still being held or if any had been released without charges.

Disidents reported yesterday that troops had punched and kicked 30 people who had demonstrated at a central park, and many had been sentenced to jail terms.

The soldiers charged hundreds of demonstrators and pushed them out of a park across from Pushkin Square on Sunday when they began chanting "Prague, Prague, Prague".

No injuries were reported immediately among the 500 demonstrators and onlookers or the 500 soldiers and police.

But Aleksandr Podrabinek and Sergei Grigoryants, two activists, reported separately yesterday that 30 of the protesters were beaten at a militia station near by after the demonstration. Mr Podrabinek, editor of an underground journal, said that the demonstrators did nothing to provoke the punches and kicks.

More than 100 of the protesters were detained, said Mr Podrabinek. Of the total, four people, including his father-in-law, aged 70, were sentenced to 15 days in jail. Forty others were fined 100-200 roubles (£100-£200). The av-

erage Soviet worker earns 200 roubles a month. Others were to be sentenced yesterday, said Mr Grigoryants, editor of the unofficial journal *Glasnost* and a former political prisoner.

Sunday's protest was called by the Democratic Union, an unsanctioned political party that Soviet officials have denounced as illegal.

Tass termed the demonstration a "planned provocative gathering" and denounced the Democratic Union as a group

Moscow (AP) - Mr Ivan Khominsk, aged 64, a Ukrainian nationalist militant who was arrested in 1956, died in a Soviet psychiatric hospital in May after 30 years' confinement in mental institutions, Mr Aleksandr Podrabinek, editor of the dissident newsletter *Express-Khronika*, said here yesterday.

of anti-socialist agitators.

Bushes of uniformed police and troops surrounded and shouted over loudspeakers: "Leave the designated area or you will be detained." The crowd responded by chanting the name of the Czechoslovak capital.

Those speaking out were grabbed by groups of police, soldiers, plainclothes agents and volunteers, and man-handled into buses.

About 100 demonstrators staged a second rally later on Sunday along the Arbat shopping street, said a Democratic Union member, Mr Aleksandr Chuyev. He said police chased them and arrested an unspecified number who resisted.

## Warders 'beat up Vietnamese'

Hong Kong - Hong Kong prison officers physically assaulted at least 93 Vietnamese asylum-seekers in one of the colony's refugee camps after a hunger strike last month, according to the local office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Chris Pomery writes).

Confidential reports leaked to the agency's headquarters in Geneva, which have been passed to *The Times*, allege that Correctional Services Department staff, wearing anti-riot gear, lined up occupants from two huts housing single men on the morning of July 19 in the remote Hei Ling Chau camp and beat them up with truncheons. The refugees were then transferred to another prison detention centre.

An internal inquiry has yet to produce a report on the incident, and no charges have been laid against the detained asylum-seekers, whom senior department officers described at the time as hard-core ring leaders of organized discontent.

A UNHCR request for an independent medical assessment of the injuries was denied at the time.

Singapore accused: Amnesty International says in a report published today that it has further evidence that prisoners of conscience held in Singapore have been tortured.

In a report last year Amnesty said that people detained under Singapore's Internal Security Act on allegations of involvement in a plot to overthrow the state had been subjected to cruel treatment. In its new report, the human rights organization calls for seven people who had been freed, re-arrested and ill-treated in detention to be released and for charges to be dropped, and asks the Singapore Government to set up an independent inquiry.

## Rangoon troops out

Bangkok (AP) - Soldiers closed off key areas of Rangoon, the Burmese capital, yesterday as about 20,000 demonstrators rallied to demand that President Maung Maung, the new leader, rule by the one-party rule of the Burma Socialist Programme, according to witnesses and diplomats.

An Asian envoy in Rangoon said that the demonstrators had gathered peacefully in the centre of the city. He said most shops in Rangoon had been open in the morning, despite calls by students for a nationwide general strike, but they closed as the rally began. Road to disaster, page 10

## Zia wreck for US

Islamabad (Reuters) - Experts investigating the death of President Zia of Pakistan plan to send "suspect objects and splinters" from the Hercules C130 in which he died last Wednesday to the United States for urgent analysis.

Police authorities who believe that sabotage was behind the crash that killed General Zia near Bahawalpur in eastern Pakistan have interrogated more than 700 people, including military personnel. More than 80 are still held, including airport staff, after interrogations which concentrated on whether news of the private visit had been leaked.

## 'Times' attacked

Moscow (Reuters) - *The Times* was attacked yesterday by *Pravda* for having suggested that Afghanistan and its KGB backers might have been behind the crash that killed General Zia. It said *The Times* was either incompetent or trying to poison the atmosphere created by the Geneva accord.

*Pravda* rejected incompetence, and opted for "evil intentions". It said that "the English, with their imperial nostalgia, attentively follow everything that goes on in their former colonies. They could not have been unaware of the explosive political atmosphere reigning in Pakistan."

# Estonia allows rallies by pro-independence group

From A Correspondent Tallinn, Estonia

The Communist Party, in this once independent Baltic state on the north-western tip of the Soviet Union, have authorized for the first time nationalist demonstrations to mark the anniversary of the Nazi-Soviet pact, which paved the way for Moscow's annexation of Estonia 48 years ago.

The party has approved the holding of rallies in three Estonian towns today by a new political formation called the Popular Front, whose platform contains a thinly disguised blueprint for independence from the Soviet Union and has given the republic's nationalists a new direction.

Last year nationalist rallies by thousands of people marking the anniversary of the 1939 Molotov-Ribbentrop pact were broken up in all three Baltic states by police, while the Soviet media led a campaign accusing the demonstrators of being "anti-Soviet".

The changes here in the past few

months are tangible, as a recent visit to this port town showed.

The nationalist Group for the Publication of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was holding its daily picket outside the Estonian Supreme Court, calling for the release of Estonia's last political prisoner, Enn Tarto.

No police were in sight as onlookers stopped to talk with the protesters, some of whom were waving the national flag of independent Estonia banned until only two months ago.

In another concession to the nationalists, the new Estonian Communist Party leadership under Mr Vaino Valjas has allowed publication of the secret protocol of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, which led to the 1940 incorporation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Estonia was an independent state from 1922 to 1940.

A Central Committee official here said it was "no accident" that the protocols were published - for the first time in the Soviet Union - in

the Estonian and Russian-language press here just before today's anniversary.

The authorities have also agreed to change to Estonian time at the beginning of next year, one hour behind Moscow and the same as Finland, and to add an extra "a" to the name of Tallinn. The Estonians spell the name of their capital Tallinn, while the Russian version has only one "a".

Proposals for Estonian to be made the official state language and for the creation of Estonian citizenship are also being discussed. Estonians credit the Popular Front for pushing through the reforms and for successfully engineering a change in the party leadership on June 16.

But the movement's most far-reaching achievement has been to win official acceptance for total economic independence for Estonia, which is set to start next January.

The scheme is aimed at cutting all economic links with Moscow and at privatizing industry and agriculture throughout the republic to a large extent. At present only 10 per cent of

the Estonian economy is locally controlled.

There is little doubt that, without the political vacuum in Estonia caused by the party's political and ideological bankruptcy, the Popular Front would not have become so prominent in such a short time.

A Central Committee official admitted that, before participants in an Estonian television discussion programme in April suggested setting up a grassroots movement in support of *perestroika* (restructuring), there had been a "crisis of confidence" in the local party. An economist, Mr Tiit Made, a Communist Party member who is also a leader of the Estonian Greens ecological movement, commented drily: "They didn't use their heads for thinking, but for hats."

The ranks of the Popular Front swelled until on June 17 150,000 people attended the biggest rally ever held in Estonia.

These developments clearly make the Popular Front a force to be reckoned with.

But Popular Front leaders, many

of whom come from the reformist wing of the Communist Party, insist that they are forming a movement, not a political party. Its founding congress is to be on October 1 and 2. But the distinction appeared blurred as the Popular Front and the Greens are planning to field candidates to Parliament in the forthcoming elections to spur political reforms.

The Popular Front leaders also emphasize that they do not intend to lead an independent Estonia out of the Soviet Union. Their platform calls for a sovereign Estonia "inside a federated Soviet Union". But there is little doubt here that the ultimate goal of the Estonians, who make up 60 per cent of the 1.5 million population of Estonia, is to restore the independence crushed in 1940.

Asked about the sudden change in attitude by the authorities, the Popular Front spokesman, Mr Edgar Savisaar, attributed it to "perestroika in Moscow". But Mr Made said that he thought Moscow had agreed to total economic independence for Estonia without really knowing where it could lead.

# Victims of border quake now exceed 900 mark

Kathmandu (Reuters) - The death toll from the most devastating earthquake to strike the India-Nepal border in more than half a century passed 900 yesterday, officials said.

Mr Nirajan Thapa, the Minister of State for Home (Interior) Affairs, said that 450 Nepalis were known to have died in Sunday's earthquake, which measured a powerful 6.7 on the open-ended Richter scale.

Both houses of Parliament in Delhi observed two minutes of silence in tribute to the victims.

Officials in the north Indian state of Bihar said the toll would rise as rescue workers, hampered by monsoon rains that have lashed the region for nearly two months, dug beneath the rubble.

DELHI: Heart-rending details of death and destruction in the wake of the earthquake are trickling in from Bihar (A Correspondent writes). But the full picture of the tragedy is yet to be determined because of blocked roads and the destruction of power supplies

and telecommunication lines. Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, flew yesterday to visit the seriously affected districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

This area is the home of the ancient Maithili civilization and birthplace of Sipa, the wife of the Hindu god, Lord Rama.

According to Hindu mythology, Sipa left the world by sinking into the earth, and in this deeply superstitious area the earthquake is viewed as an omen of great ill fortune.

The quake struck at 4.50 am on Sunday and lasted a minute. It flattened houses, branched flood protection dykes, and triggered landslides.

Heavy tremors were felt as far away as Nepal's capital of Kathmandu and Bihar's capital of Patna, where the secretary and the 70-year-old Governor's residence developed deep cracks, forcing him to take shelter elsewhere.

In Nepal, the largest number of deaths have been reported from the eastern Sunsari district, particularly

Dharan, Dhankuta, Parschaur and Therantham.

The Indian Government has deployed five army columns for relief and rescue operations in Darbhanga, Saharsa, Muzaffarpur and Madhubani.

Four Indian Air Force helicopters have been requisitioned for relief. Polythene sheets are being provided to shelter the homeless.

Reports say hospitals are not able to cope with the large number of injured. Medical supplies and a team of doctors and surgeons have been sent from Delhi.

According to reports from witnesses in the historic town of Darbhanga, people were woken from their sleep by the rumbling noise that accompanied the quake.

The tremors came in two waves - about 50,000 buildings were either completely or partly destroyed. Great cracks developed in the pavement with water sand gushing out.

# Korean talks break up amid recriminations

From Gavin Bell, Panmunjom

A third meeting of delegates of the North and South Korean parliaments broke up yesterday without arranging another session, tightening the deadlock in peace talks between the two countries amid mutual recriminations and uncertainty over whether they will even continue.

At separate press conferences, each side said it was waiting to hear from the other on the next step, raising the clear possibility that there may not be one.

With varying degrees of exasperation, each side accused the other of refusing to compromise on conflicting proposals for a non-aggression pact and North Korean participation in the Seoul Olympics next month.

Mr Chon Kun Chol, the North's chief delegate, said: "In conclusion, we have reached agreement on nothing at all."

A few minutes later his opposite number, Mr Park Joon Kyu, said: "We hope we can go on talking, even if it is not fruitful, because it is the

only door open to us." He appeared, however, to rule out any dialogue during the Games, which open on September 17.

"We are ready to resume the talks this month and then in October, after the Olympics," he said.

The meetings, the first of their kind for three years, were to have paved the way for an enlarged conference in Pyongyang later this month, but that now seems highly unlikely.

The negotiators failed to agree on its format or agenda or anything remotely resembling a common approach to the problems it was to discuss.

North Korea insisted on a mass gathering of the two parliaments and other political and social groups involving more than a thousand people. Seoul rejected this as a meaningless propaganda exercise, and proposed a maximum of 30 delegates on each side.

While the North's priority was a peace pact, the South maintained that the Olympics and humanitarian exchanges

were of more immediate importance. During eight hours of debate, relayed by loudspeaker to reporters in adjacent rooms, there was never any indication that the chasm of the differences between the two sides would narrow.

At one point Mr Chon declared: "We cannot accept spiriting the non-aggression pact from the Olympics. What you say just reinforces my suspicion that all you want to talk about is the Olympics and nothing else."

Mr Park responded: "We regret that you show no change of attitude, and insist on linking the Olympics with political issues."

SEUL (AP) - Two American activists were arrested and ordered to be deported for taking part in radical political meetings, the United States Embassy said.

The two were Susan Bailey, aged 31, a secretary in the history department at the University of Maryland, and Charles Scheiner, aged 37, a White Plains, New York, computer salesman.



## The Ayatollah's other conflict

## Exiles determined to press ahead with war on Tehran

From Michael Hamlyn, Baghdad

Despite the Gulf War ceasefire, one group of fighting men in Iraq — the Iranian exiles belonging to the Mujahedin Khalq, the People's Holy Warriors — say they have not given up the struggle.

It was their National Liberation Army which launched an attack on Iranian territory after the Tehran Government had agreed to halt the conflict.

It is not clear how far the incursion was the unaided effort of the NLA or how far it was stiffened with Iraqi troops, but it is clear that the Mujahedin were badly mauled by a resistance whose strength surprised them.

According to figures they quoted yesterday in Baghdad, 1,000 of their men died. The attack penetrated 100 miles into Iran and the towns of Kermel and Islamabad were taken, but when they withdrew the revenge of the Iran Government was dire.

Mr Aladdin Touran, the Mujahedin spokesman, said: "Thousands of people were executed, ordinary men and women picked up off the street. They were hanged in public." The aim of the opera-

tion, he explained, was to prevent the Tehran Government regrouping and re-equipping its troops during a ceasefire that might only be a temporary truce and "to strike a shattering blow" at Ayatollah Khomeini's forces.

"We knew that, after our capture of the town of Mehran in the month of June, the authorities in Iran believed that the continuation of the war would result in their downfall."

"They were vulnerable to our attacks," Mr Touran said, speaking at the organization's headquarters close to the city centre.

"Our goal then was to hasten their downfall by preventing them from reorganizing their forces and getting the arms they now miss. They mobilized people from all over the country to attack us... They came at us in human waves. We lost about a thousand people. Compared with what we lost in other operations, it is somewhat elevated."

Mr Touran, who travels the world to speak for the Mujahedin and mainly op-

erates in France and the United States, declared: "We are not having any ceasefire with Khomeini. Our armed struggle is continuing."

The organization is probably more successful at public relations than war. A museum in the HQ displays photographs of cheques received from round the world, and hundreds of gold coins and bangles given by supporters.

Mr Hanif Nejad founded the organization in 1965 as a left-leaning liberal Muslim body which allied with Ayatollah Khomeini against the Shah.

Mr Nejad was executed in the Shah's jail in 1970, as were nine of the 10-man Central Committee. The 10th man, Mr Massoud Rajavi, now leads the movement.

After the fall of the Shah, the Mujahedin rapidly fell out with the narrow fundamentalist ideology of the Ayatollah, and began confronting the new regime. They were driven into exile by a ferocious campaign against dissidents, and settled in France. They were expelled from Paris in 1986 during a rapprochement

between President Mitterrand and Tehran.

Now they have established themselves here, where they have maintained a high profile as the biggest, best-organized and no doubt richest of Iranian exile organizations.

But observers consider they have committed political suicide by supporting the Government and forces of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. They can now operate only on his say-so, and may be silenced if there is an agreement on the mutual suppression of dissident forces during the Geneva talks beginning this week.

But, says Mr Touran, "if we had committed suicide, we would be dead by now". The support they have among the people of Iran is, he says, evidenced by the ferocity with which the Khomeini regime was forced to act after their incursion. Even if Iraq becomes closed to them in a peace settlement, he says, "I believe we shall have many opportunities open to us in Iran. There is an ocean of blood between these men and the Iranian people."

## Jogging along on the presidential trail



The Republican candidate, Mr George Bush, leading supporters wearing T-shirts with the slogan "Bush '88 — Chicago runs with a winner", on a 20-minute jog through Grant Park in Chicago yesterday on his way to a veterans' convention.

## Pretoria outlaws organized opposition to conscription

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government yesterday banned organized white opposition to military conscription, saying that such activity posed a threat to public safety.

At the same time it tabled in Parliament in Cape Town a softened version of legislation aimed at harsher enforcement of the racial segregation of residential areas.

In Johannesburg, meanwhile, *The Citizen* newspaper, which has good security police contacts, reported that "the consensus among top-level government sources" was that it would be politically too risky at this juncture to free Nelson Mandela, the 70-year-old African National Congress leader, from jail.

Mandela, who is recovering

from tuberculosis, was moved from Pollsmoor prison outside Cape Town to the nearby Tygerberg hospital on August 12. There has been widespread speculation that Pretoria might take the opportunity to free him for compassionate reasons.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said that the End Conscription Campaign run by young whites was from yesterday prohibited under the State of Emergency from "carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever".

Mr Vlok said it was clear that the End Conscription Campaign was part of "a multi-dimensional revolutionary onslaught" against South Africa that was being orchestrated by the ANC and the South African Communist Party. The campaign had per-

suaded many young men to refuse to do national service, Mr Vlok said.

The minister added that it had also helped many "draft dodgers" to acquire residence permits in Britain.

With such permits, "they are permitted to work in the United Kingdom, and should they be unable to obtain employment, they become en-

titled to social security benefits".

Mr Alastair Teeling-Smith, the campaign's national secretary, said yesterday that the organization existed to "articulate the very real dilemmas" which national servicemen faced because of the Army's role in Angola and Namibia and in helping the police to quell revolt and unrest in

black townships in South Africa itself.

"These measures will effectively put an end to our lobbying activities as an organization," he said. "But they will not stop the spread of resistance to military service among young whites."

Government action had been expected since August 3 when 143 whites, from their

late teens to their mid-thirties, said they would refuse further military service.

Of those, 105 had not served any part of the four years' duty required of all white males — two years of national service in the South African Defence Force plus 24 months of camps spread over 12 years in the Citizens' Force Reserve.

Bowing to widespread criticism, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, yesterday tabled a new version of amendments to the Group Areas Act which would no longer require the courts to order the mandatory eviction of people of one race group found living in an area designated for another.

It is not clear how much of a concession that is. Under the proposal, the minister would

have the discretion to decide whether to order an eviction, whereas at present, under a 1982 Supreme Court ruling, no person living in a wrong group area can be evicted unless alternative accommodation exists in an area set aside for his or her race group. Because of the huge housing shortage in black areas, such accommodation often does not exist.

Parliament resumed for a short two-week session yesterday to debate these amendments and another Bill that would allow racially mixed areas where this was desired by local whites, subject to final approval by President Botha.

Pretoria intends to force the package of controversial Bills through, overriding the Coloured (mixed-race) chamber which wants the Group Areas Act scrapped altogether.

## Ideal Afrikaner rejects heritage

Cape Town (AFP) — Mr Barend Schoeman, aged 24, grandson of a former ruling National Party Cabinet minister, has the perfect "Establishment" Afrikaner background, but he has turned his back on it by refusing further service as a conscript in the armed forces.

Mr Schoeman, an honours student at Stellenbosch University, the cradle of Afrikaner learning, was one the 143 young white men who earlier this month publicly refused to

do national service, although he has already completed his initial continuous two years in the forces preparatory to 12 years of intermittent, but not necessarily annual, "camps".

Last month another objector, David Bruce, aged 26, was sentenced to six years' jail for refusing to serve in what he said was an apartheid army. Mr Schoeman says he is also prepared to go to jail — a decision his family cannot understand.

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## Secret deal on Lebanon kidnaps

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

## Hezbollah is curbed by Assad

The pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) has been prevented from taking any further Western hostages in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon under a confidential agreement with the Damascus Government which was concluded last May.

According to a Lebanese Muslim militia official, who has been involved in frequent high-level political contacts with both the Hezbollah and the Syrians, the deal — hitherto kept secret — was made at a meeting in the Syrian port city of Latakia between two senior Hezbollah leaders, a number of Iranians, and President Assad of Syria.

The agreement involved Mr Abbas Moussavi, a Hezbollah commander from the Bekaa Valley, and Sheikh Ibrahim al-Amin, a senior Hezbollah cleric from Baalbek. According to the militia source, the meeting was held at President Assad's summer palace at Latakia and was part of the accord under which Syrian troops entered the southern suburbs of Beirut — in which most of the 15 foreign hostages are almost certainly imprisoned.

The crux of the deal, according to the source, was that, if the Hezbollah promised they would abduct no

more foreigners in Syrian-controlled territory, the Syrians would not interfere in the fate of the 15 foreigners already held captive, providing they were kept alive. In return, however, the hostages still in the hands of the Hezbollah — including Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's missing envoy — would be regarded by Syria as an "internal affair" between Iran and Beirut.

An Irish soldier in the United Nations peace-keeping force at Haddata in south Lebanon was killed when his rifle went off while he was cleaning it on Sunday, a UN statement said yesterday. Private Patrick Wright, aged 27, was hit in the stomach and was immediately taken by helicopter to a UN field hospital at Naqurah. He died shortly afterwards, the statement said.

and the captives' own governments — principally, Britain and the US.

This is why Syria has remained resolutely uninvolved in the Anglo-Iranian discussions about the three British hostages and during the negotiations which the Americans are said here to be holding in private with Iranian intermediaries about nine

US captives in Lebanon. The Syrians would clearly love to play some role in the release of Westerners in Beirut but they have confined their activities to ensuring that the Hezbollah maintain a low profile.

In fact, Syrian pressure is now helping to divide a Hezbollah movement already weakened by Iran's acceptance of the Gulf War ceasefire. More than half the Hezbollah members in the suburbs are now reportedly changing their allegiance from Tehran to Damascus, a phenomenon amply illustrated by the changing tone of the sermons given by Sheikh Hussein Mohamed Fadallah, one of the principal Hezbollah spiritual leaders in Beirut.

Scarcely three months ago, he was still propagating the notion of an Islamic republic in Lebanon. Yet last week Sheikh Fadallah could be heard praising the Lebanese parliamentary deputies who vainly voted for Mr Suleiman Franje in the presidential elections here, a task which he described as being part of their "duty" to the state of Lebanon. He sounded very much like the voice of Syria.

Then yesterday, celebrating the Shia Muslim ceremony of Ashura, Sheikh Fadallah embarked on a remarkably mod-

erate sermon on relations with Western nations. The United States — hitherto the "Great Satan" of Islamic international relations — was no longer mentioned.

Instead, he commented: "I am not saying we should not deal with the arrogant powers (America and Britain) or that we should break diplomatic relations with them — only that we should not submit to them."

Explaining the old Hezbollah (and Iranian) refrain "Death to America", he said: "When we say 'Death to America', we mean death to the aggressive policy of America, death to the colonial policy of America — and not death to the people of America."

In the southern suburbs of Beirut, young men could be found selling T-shirts which portrayed the face of Ayatollah Khomeini. But the pictures of him around the streets of west Beirut are growing shabby, the Iranian flag fewer. And Sheikh Fadallah is also moving with the times.

● BAALBEK: Sheikh Subhi Tufileh, a top pro-Iranian Lebanese cleric, speaking to crowds gathered for Ashura, urged the kidnappers holding Western hostages to stick to their demands.

## Death toll in Burundi tribal clashes estimated at 5,000

By Andrew Buckoke

The death toll in the tribal fighting between the Hutu and Tutsi that began on August 14 in northern Burundi has reached at least 5,000, according to Western diplomats who were briefed by government officials in the capital, Bujumbura, yesterday.

The figure is based on a body count by the Burundian Army, drawn from the Tutsi minority which controls the Government. The Army was sent in to restore order in the north of the Central African country.

Earlier reports that 24,000 people had been killed, attributed to an unnamed government official, were described by Mr Cyprien Ndimimpaye, the Foreign Minister, as "highly exaggerated" in the briefing to diplomats.

One Western diplomat described the Government's estimate as being "the most credible".

The Foreign Minister also told the diplomats that most of the north was calm after four days of fighting, though there was still sporadic resistance on the part of the rebels.

The fighting began with what has been described as a massacre by the Hutu majority, which makes up 85 per cent of the population. Tutsi are understood to have

accounted for most of the dead counted by the Army. After the intervention, however, it seems there may have been reprisals.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) office in Kigali, the capital of neighbouring Rwanda, 35,000

A Hutu-led coup attempt in 1972 sparked off the systematic slaughter by the Tutsi of at least 100,000 Hutu, including most of the tribe's intelligentsia in Burundi.

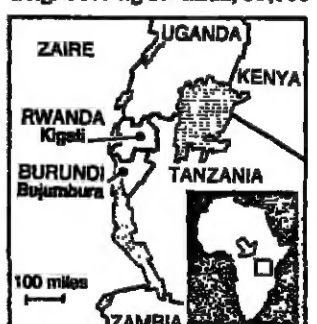
The Burundian Government has blamed the initial massacre on "Hutu refugees infiltrated from a foreign country". This is clearly a reference to Rwanda, which has a similar population mix but a Government dominated by the majority Hutu.

However, Mr Juvenal Habyarimana, the President of Rwanda, said: "Rwanda would allow no one on its territory to disturb the peace of a friendly neighbour."

Speculation that Mr Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, the former President of Burundi, was behind the uprising appears groundless. He was overthrown by the current President, Mr Pierre Buyoya, a fellow Tutsi, 11 months ago.

Major Buyoya has appeared more liberal, in particular by reversing Colonel Bagaza's persecution of the Catholic Church, to which 85 per cent of the population belongs.

The traditional strains between Tutsi and Hutu, who have been held in feudal thrall for generations, have been deepened by a rapid population growth.



## Hawke demotes minister in Asian immigration storm

From Robert Cockburn, Sydney

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister of Australia, yesterday demoted Mr Clyde Holding, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, after the opposition coalition adopted a policy to stem the intake of Asians.

Mr Holding has been criticised within the ruling Labor Party for having failed to be forceful enough in rejecting calls by the Opposition for discriminatory immigration.

"Mr Holding has not been sacked," Mr Hawke said in announcing his switch to the junior post of Minister for Arts and Territories.

Senator Robert Ray will replace Mr Holding, while Senator Gareth Evans will take charge of Foreign Affairs and Trade, moving from the Transport and Communications post.

The coalition yesterday backed the controversial policy proposed by Mr John Howard, the Liberal leader, which would allow for selec-

tion of immigrants on racial grounds for the first time since scrapping the White Australia policy in the 1960s.

In winning party support, Mr Howard has also overcome the challenge to his leadership from groups within his own Liberal Party who remain highly critical of his stand to break the political consensus on immigration.

Mr Howard said yesterday: "The policy would enable a future coalition government to vary the flow of people from any part of the world."

Mr Hawke appealed to the opposition coalition parties to give an attempt to make race an electoral issue and return to the bipartisan agreement on non-discriminatory immigration.

The row has brought wide condemnation. Mr Hawke has said that Mr Howard is "playing with fire" and fears have been raised of a damaging economic backlash from Asian nations. The issue has



Mr Hawke: Says Opposition is playing with fire.



Mr Howard: Won support for discriminatory policy.

drawn a mixture of redneck rhetoric, Labor Party criticism, and dismay from Liberal stalwarts such as Mr Malcolm Fraser, the former Prime Minister, Jewish Senator Peter Rennie, and a new Chinese-born Liberal MP, Mrs Helen Shan-Ho.

A group of Hong Kong

Government is said to have started to exercise an unofficial form of pressure known as "administrative guidance" to restrain banks from lending money for property developments in Australia.

The reality is that Japan has taken over from the United States as the biggest foreign investor in Australia, spending Australian \$300.3 billion (£1.5 billion) in 1987.

Mr Hawke has tried to encourage greater Japanese investment in Australia this year.

In this bicentennial year which celebrates migrant achievement, there has been a growing expression of public resentment against Asians — from refugee Vietnamese boat people to wealthy Japanese investors.

With the Labor Party of Mr Hawke moving steadily to the right and embracing conservative policies, Mr Howard sought to tap this vein of discontent in order to lift his

own standing and that of the coalition. None the less, the results have been extremely fickle.

While one opinion poll claimed that 77 per cent supported curbs on Asian immigration, another stated that a majority of Mr Howard's own Liberal Party voters still preferred Mr Hawke as Prime Minister.

Mr Hawke has said the principle of non-discrimination is "non-negotiable", indicating that he would fight an election on the issue even if it meant losing. "If it's Asians today, who is it tomorrow?" Mr Hawke said.

"Is it Italians tomorrow, is it Jews tomorrow? There will be no discrimination on the basis of race or origin in the immigration policy. We want more skills, but in getting more skills there will be no racial discrimination."

The reopening of race as a political issue comes in the wake of the Fitzgerald inquiry into corruption in Queensland,

which drew attention to levels of Asian immigration. More than 40 per cent of Australians come from non-English-speaking origins.

Under Labor's non-discriminatory policy, about 33 per cent of the total annual intake of 130,000 immigrants is Asian. Asians make up 5 per cent of the 15 million population.

A spokesman for the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs said: "Each case is judged on its own merits. One and a quarter million applicants are unsuccessful. Migration is an economic tool to create jobs and encourage innovation."

Record numbers of people still apply to come to Australia, but morale is low among many migrants from Asia.

Mrs Debra Lee, an analyst with a Sydney stockbroker and married to a white Australian, said: "If things got that bad here, then we would have to think of going somewhere else. To America, maybe."



## SPECTRUM

# Empty promises to stem the tide

The waters are rising in Sudan, but in Khartoum the Minister for Irrigation is confident everything is under control. Not many people share his optimism. Catherine Bennett reports from a city of sandbags

The Minister of Irrigation sat back comfortably in his office yesterday morning and pondered the flooding of the Nile. "I don't think it is critical," he observed. "The situation is not as dangerous as some people think."

To some people in Sudan the continued rise of the Nile has begun to seem very dangerous indeed. Certainly things must not seem secure to the thousands of people in the Northern Province who were yesterday reported to be homeless, with their fruit trees flooded, without sandbags, supplies of tents or medicine, and still in need of help from the authorities.

"They are making dykes and the government supplies them with sacks and helps them with food and generators," said Mahmoud Beshir Jammaa, who is also the Minister for Water Resources. He did not think there would be any need for evacuation.

Jammaa, a calm and affable man, offered tea or coffee and explained his "personal opinion" that the worst of the flooding had probably taken place: his department's figures showed that the water level had dropped inside the border with Ethiopia from 13.17 metres (43 feet) on the morning of August 17 to 12.10 metres (39 feet) on the evening of August 21. "A lot of water has already come through," he said. "And I personally believe that we are not going to get another high flood, the height of the 1946 flood."

According to his department the Nile had risen a further 4 cm

(1.6 in) in Khartoum yesterday morning, but Jammaa pointed out that dams to the south-east of Khartoum and irrigation schemes which divert some of the water from the Nile had not been built in 1946. There are also many settlements in low lying areas of Khartoum, which did not exist 42 years ago. They are mostly inhabited by "displaced people" and he seemed to consider these people to have acted with the utmost foolishness.

"Some of them live in areas which were known to be closed during the flood of 1946," he said. "Many people went and lived in areas which are supposed to be lower. They should not be there. I myself don't know where all these areas are. Therefore they are making broadcasts."

Those official radio announcements which encourage vigilance and the building of dykes are clearly of little use to displaced people whose soluble mud huts contain little more than pots and string beds. But nor do they seem to have been of much assistance to the inhabitants of official settlements such as El Lamah, where the White Nile suddenly rose by several feet at 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

The people of this suburb in south-west Khartoum are for the most part comparatively prosperous Islamic northerners whose brick houses survived the rains of early August. Unlike the displaced communities they enjoy an official place on the map of Khartoum and their interests are represented in the government. When the Nile crept towards their



And still the waters rise in Khartoum: "Many people went and lived in areas which are supposed to be lower. They should not be there"

houses last week soldiers were sent to lay sandbags, government ministers assured them of help in an emergency, and some people even heard radio announcements. "But it was not clarified," one man said. "They said the Nile was going to rise, but they didn't advise us to

leave our houses."

This morning as they left for the mosque, his neighbours noticed that the Nile had overflowed the line of sandbags and was swilling into yards and houses 100 yards away. By 10 o'clock there was a frantic congestion of lorries and

cars loaded with refrigerators and televisions and mattresses stretching towards the higher ground. A group of women had settled their beds on a railway embankment and set up the contents of their kitchen next to the tracks. "Some people called us when they went to

pray," said one woman sitting disconsolately on the railway line. "What shall we do? There is nobody here."

In fact groups of soldiers had been in Al Lamah for two hours, digging urgently at street corners in an attempt to build the dykes

approved by Jammaa. The water was already lapping against the last of the sandbags. "We are working as soon as we can but the level has come higher," a soldier said. "We have no more sandbags. It is hopeless."

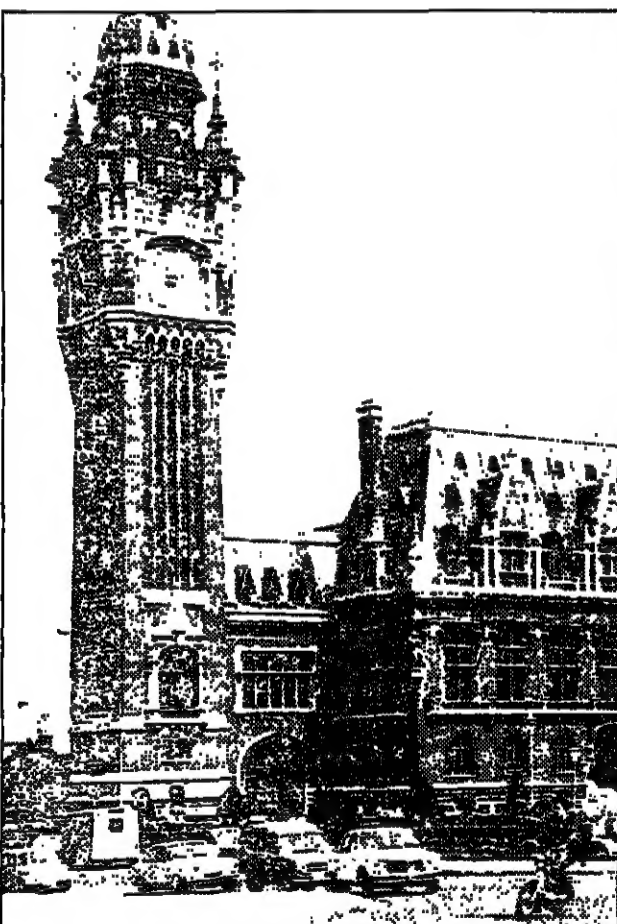
Down the street a group of men pushed a dangerously leaning mud wall into the scummy water which absorbed the earth and slumped towards the mosque. Here another group of soldiers and householders were trying to staunch the flood with a little wall of earth, but the Nile was simply diverting sideways into hundreds of little jets from gaps in the brick wall.

Men whose houses were already waist-deep in water stared at the flood and muttered about poor government and revolution. In the displaced people's settlements such resentment is probably ineffectual. But among the middle classes it could be critical for the delicate coalition Government of the Prime Minister, Sadiq el Mahdi, whose mainly tacit reaction to the floods has not gone unnoticed.

"We have no government," one man said. "Many officials came and promised to help, but there is nothing," said another, who was waiting for a lorry to come and remove his possessions and children. Lorries, like fuel, bread, and clean water, have become scarce and sought-after properties in much of Khartoum. A group of children watched a procession of lorries, and shouted, "Sadiq go to hell" when they saw a foreigner. Fifteen minutes passed and the Nile swallowed up a few more walls. A crowd of diggers shouted and waved at some women reluctant to leave a house that had just acquired a hundred yard moat.

"I believe there is no danger to those people who are living in the old areas of Khartoum," the irrigation minister had said a couple of hours before. As he spoke, a power failure cut the lights and overhead fans. Jammaa continued imperturbably: "If there are any new floods coming, we shall give them information before the arrival of the flood."

## Bargain day crossings to la belle France



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### NEW WORDS FOR OLD

## If you must split, do it

The English do not care much for grammar, taking the healthy robust view that their language belongs to them quite as much as it does to grammarians, teachers, journalists, politicians, and the boss classes generally. Almost the only grammatical "rule" the average English person remembers from school is the one about not splitting infinitives. When he spots one in his newspaper, he writes in with *schadenfreude* to register his superiority.

The taboo or fetish against splitting infinitives is deeply engrained in the English psyche. It may go back, as so many things do, to our Latin roots and to Latin grammar, which was treated for centuries as the model for English grammar.

In Latin the infinitive is a single word: *amare*. In English the infinitive is usually two words: *to love*. You cannot split a single-word infinitive; ergo you ought not to split a double-word infinitive. In fact, it is not even true that you cannot split a single word. You can. The figure is called *metes*; and the classic example of it comes from Ennius. *Saxo cere comminuit brum*: *saxo* (with a rock) *comminuit* (he shattered) *cerebrum* (his skull). The *cere-brum* or skull is actually split in the verse by the cleavage of the verb *shattered*. We do the same thing in English: *fan-flaming-tastic*; *hoo-bloody-ray*; and, if you are a fanatical non-splitter, I told them to darned well listen.

When a verbal phrase is made perfective, or has a modal not involving to, you can keep the adverb immediately before the main verb without being accused of splitting by even the most pedantic purist. "To really understand" is a split infinitive. "To have really understood" is not; and "She should seriously consider her position" is OK. "For me to have suddenly resigned my job" is perfectly OK: the split would be if "suddenly" came between "to" and "have". Analogy makes people say "For me to suddenly resign my job" and "She ought to seriously consider her position" in spite of generations of disapproval from stylists and know-alls.

And there are contexts in which the only way to smash the adverb to the right verb is by splitting an infinitive. "It's difficult to really understand the theory of relativity." "Really to understand" sounds clumsy and does not mean the same thing. "I want you to clearly understand what I am telling you."

"Clearly to understand" sounds priggishly prudish and, like the tyrannical taboo against splitting.

Her hardest decision was to not allow the children to go to the cinema. "Not to allow" suggests that she had a harder decision, which is quite a different matter. "The Government wants to better equip successful candidates for careers in the information services." "Better to equip" is intolerably ugly and reeks of primitive fetish-worship.

"She has tried to consciously stop worrying about her career." If we write "She has tried consciously to stop..." we don't indicate whether we are referring to a conscious stop or a conscious worry.



Sometimes splitting an infinitive is the idiomatic way to say what you want. Your task is to really understand your students' problems. I do try to understand — to truly understand. We tended to rather sit back and wait for developments. To even remind a member of the staff, it is important to ensure that the agreed procedure is strictly followed. A subsequent focus or emphasis in a sentence often invites a split infinitive. Well, you ought to at least TRY. As soon as you give the word, I'm going to really HURRY. She would be the last person to even THINK of cheating. He is reluctant to so much as SPEAK to her.

These examples of split infinitives are idiomatic English, used thousands of times every day by educated and grammatical speakers. I should go ahead and split, if there is no other way to exactly and precisely convey your meaning. Confusion or an unnatural jar in your sentence are worse grammatical sins than a split infinitive, which may on occasions not be a sin at all.

Philip Howard

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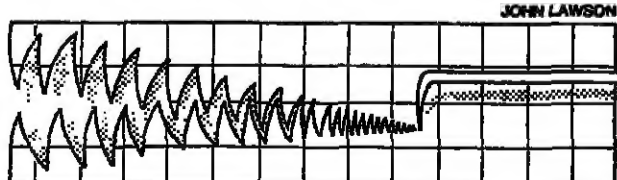
### SCIENCE REPORT

## Man-made earthquakes

An earthquake that shook a nuclear power station near Cleveland, Ohio, just as it was about to begin commercial electricity generation, was not a natural phenomenon but was set off by human activity at a waste disposal plant only three miles away, say geologists Moid Ahmad and Jeffrey Smith, of Ohio University.

At the plant, chemical waste is pumped at high pressure into deep wells bored into the underlying granite rock. The extra pressure generated in the rock at the base of the well was enough to trigger the earthquake, according to an article in this month's issue of the journal *Geology*. The earthquake nearly caused a disaster. At Richter magnitude 4.9 it was just below the maximum the reactor was designed to withstand.

Earthquakes have been recorded near Cleveland, on the shore of Lake Erie, as far back as 1836, but except for one tremor in 1943 their magnitudes have been less than 4 on the Richter scale. The quake of January 31, 1986, whose epicentre was only 10 miles from the power station, was at first put down to natural causes, and although Ahmad



the time it has taken a year and a half for him and Smith to establish their case.

The idea that rock formations can be sufficiently destabilized by the injection of liquids to trigger earthquakes is only a couple of decades old, but is now widely accepted by geologists.

A series of tremors near Denver, Colorado, in 1962 resulted from injection of waste water into a deep well at the United States Army's Rocky Mountain Arsenal, just outside the city. But in the Cleveland area, so most scientists believed, the underlying granite was too solid and stable to be vulnerable. High pressure liquids can spread only through tiny cracks in the rock, and geologists argued that the local granite would not allow waste liquids to travel far.

Ahmad and Smith began by looking at the positions of 16 aftershocks that followed the

Using a computer model, Ahmad and Smith calculated the increased pressure in the granite due to the liquid being forced through tiny cracks. Along the fault, the rock is under greater stress and the "microfractures" are more concentrated, so liquid penetrates more easily in that direction, building up excess pressure.

The geologists found that the liquid waste forced into the granite can produce abnormal pressures which are large enough, because the rock is already strained by the fault, to cause earthquakes. It is never possible to point to one cause and prove culpability beyond all doubt, but scientists working with the power company have admitted that the waste is the likely culprit.

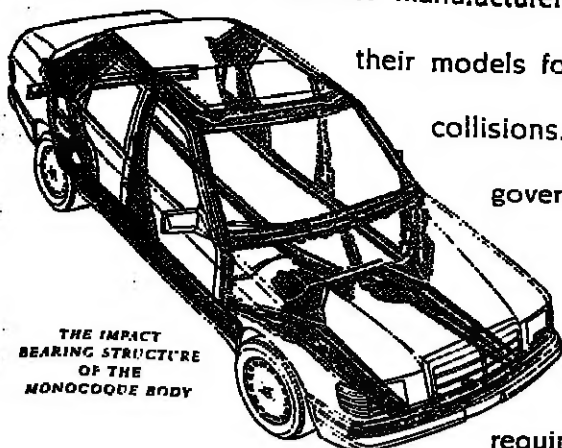
The future is worrisome no matter what is done. If waste injection continues the danger of bigger earthquakes persists, but if it stops, the pressure that has been built up in the rocks will begin to subside, and that too can cause rock to shift about unexpectedly. The local population can do little but wait.

David Lindley

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It is a surprising fact that only Mercedes-Benz, of all the world's car manufacturers, routinely test their models for off-set frontal collisions. Why? Because government crash test legislation demands that car makers meet requirements only for 100% head-on collisions - so that is the routine they all follow. Except Mercedes-Benz.



Their research shows that in Germany, for example, 40% off-set frontal collisions happen three times more frequently, so Mercedes-Benz design briefs demand that all chassis and crumple zones be tailored specifically to disperse the unique stresses of both types of collision. Which means impact energy is absorbed progressively and displaced into forked longitudinal members mounted onto extremely rigid sidewall, floor pan and transmission tunnel structures. The energy is therefore diluted by being transmitted and absorbed in three different directions.

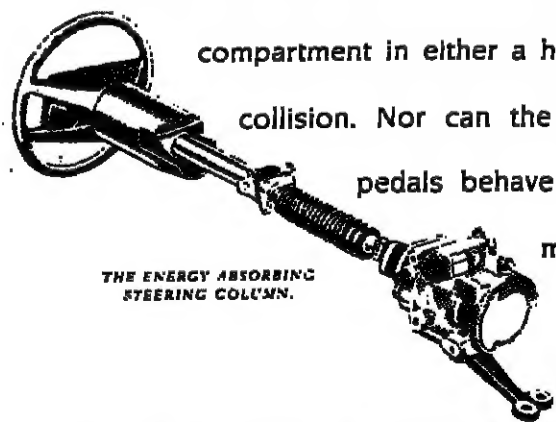
## Mercedes-Benz design their cars for the accident that happens most

### A CRASH TEST EVERY THREE DAYS

Mercedes-Benz conduct a crash test every three days, on average. Because safety research is an integral part of the Mercedes-Benz design process, many tests are conducted on components and prototypes prior to full scale production of a new model.

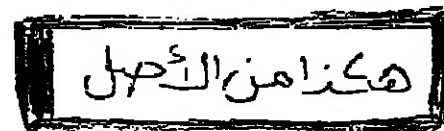
Consequently, the safety development team are well placed to impose their priorities on the fundamental design of a car. Today's Mercedes-Benz models are the most thoroughly tested and safest the company have ever built.

The Mercedes-Benz safety steering system, as an example, is fitted with a distorting cup within the steering wheel, and a collapsible, corrugated column that will not intrude into the passenger compartment in either a head-on or off-set collision. Nor can the clutch or brake pedals behave like blunt instruments. Because of the likelihood of severe accident injuries to the feet, the pedals are designed to swing away from the driver on impact.



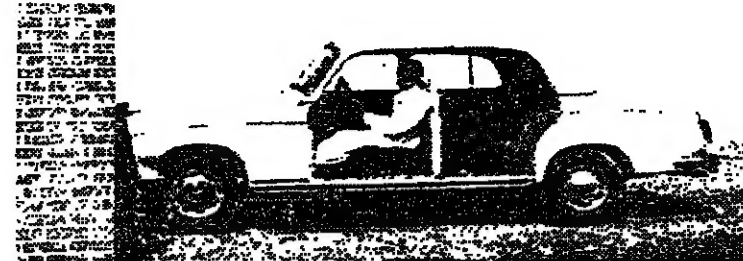
### THE FATHERS OF AUTOMOTIVE SAFETY

The history of Mercedes-Benz safety consciousness dates from 1931 when they developed independent front suspension to ensure safer roadholding. And as long as thirty-seven years ago, long before 'crumple zone' and 'safety cell' became part of car industry jargon, Mercedes-Benz patented the first impact-absorbing body shell. But rather than protect the patent in their own



interests, Mercedes-Benz allowed it to be infringed in everybody's interests, so other car makers could incorporate the idea into their own body designs. A gesture that speaks for itself.

In 1959, Mercedes-Benz became the first manufacturer to systematically crash test and roll-over test their cars. In that year, 80 were destroyed in



the search for greater passenger security. Since then, no car maker has placed greater emphasis on crash testing, and many others reap the benefits simply by adopting the results of Mercedes-Benz pioneering research.

### STATE OF THE ART SAFETY CELL

Computer-aided engineering, combined with extensive use of high strength, low-alloy steel, ensures that Mercedes-Benz monocoque body shells are not only light, but are also outstandingly strong. Such a highly rigid shell is the basic safety element,

its front and rear sections designed to yield progressively

in major accidents.

They absorb kinetic energy and divert the full

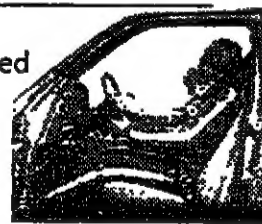
force away from the passenger safety cell. Strong cross-members

are built into the floor pan to stiffen further the safety cell's resist-

ance to side impact. Additional single section roof frame cross-members enhance the total load bearing capacity of the roof in front, side and roll-over impacts.

### HOW THE USE OF AIR CAN REDUCE INJURY RISK

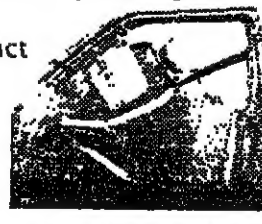
All inertia-reel safety belts fitted to the front seats of Mercedes-Benz cars, have electronic belt tensioners



as standard. Above a predetermined level of impact, the tensioner is activated and pulls the belt taut around the body in milliseconds, reducing forward movement of driver and front seat passenger.



Above certain speeds, however, impact injuries can still occur no matter how sophisticated the seat belts are.



Therefore, Mercedes-Benz also offer

FROM IMPACT SIGNAL TO INFLATION IN 25 MILLISECONDS

an electronically controlled airbag that is neatly stowed in the steering wheel hub. This innovative safety feature has been available since 1981 and is already fitted to 400,000 Mercedes-Benz cars. A normally invisible guardian, it inflates in milliseconds, under impact, to cushion the driver's head and greatly reduce the risk of chest injuries. Further proof that the Mercedes-Benz commitment to safety is uncompromising, unchallenged and continues unabated.



ENGINEERED LIKE NO OTHER CAR  
IN THE WORLD.



# TIMES DIARY

ROY STRONG

There's a timelessness about English life in the country during August. Although the newspapers arrive in Herefordshire, information, in the absence of the metropolis, is exchanged over the luncheon and dinner table of the network of country houses and cottages that "open up shop" for the month as house parties are formed and the intellectuals from the city take up prolonged residence in their second homes. Not everyone is on a Greek island, in a villa in Tuscany or a farm in Provence. Most of us are truly at home, but with our antennae still twitching for the latest gossip.

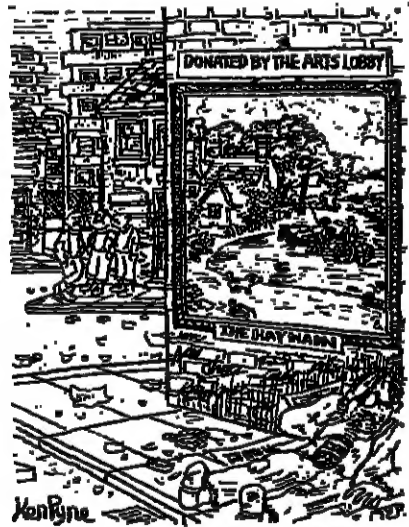
Up our drive swings a motley collection of friends, from the Secretary of State for Wales to the actress Gabriella Drake, from the vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street, to the Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, enabling us to garner inside information from the worlds of politics, theatre, religion and education. In spite of the flood of modern media, I am struck by the fact that real information still travels across country as it did in pre-industrial days, by word of mouth.

We went over to lunch with Rosemary Verity at Barnsley House. Having settled into her cottage orné with a new shell-encrusted grotto by Simon Verity in her conservatory, I mused on the enormous influence that her garden has had. And yet Rosemary only began to create it quite late in her life at the beginning of the 1960s. Afterwards we strolled around it exchanging, as we always do, design suggestions for each other's garden. Her last visit to mine resulted in sculpting the tapestry hedge up the drive and reducing that around the orchard into mannerist curlicues.

I left a frightful trail at Barnsley this time, suggesting beech hedges to conceal the wilderness, moving the standard golden privets to form a new focal point in the potager and positioning topiary around a mulberry tree. Like all true gardeners she is generous of spirit. I always remember the first time she came round our three-acre folly. Towards the end she sat down on a stone bench and said: "It's just like the V&A." As the garden had been created as an antidote to that place, I asked why. "Well," said Rosemary, "it's all corridors with things at the end."

I read and hear about little but the arts and inner-city regeneration. The Arts Council has uttered upon it. There is to be a conference in Glasgow this autumn and yet another at Leeds Castle in Kent, to which I am bidden. And there is even a third, in Australia, as I learned by phone from the indefatigable Lesley Green of the Public Art Development Trust. For as long as I can remember the arts seem to have been political parasites climbing aboard whatever fashionable bandwagon is rolling.

The arts lobby, led by the Arts Council, has squandered the circle of the arts to fit almost anything a particular government is peddling. In the 1960s it had to present the arts as educational, in the 1970s as fundamental



to tourism, and in the 1980s as monuments to commercial efficiency, enterprise and endeavour. In the 1990s their *raison d'être* is to be their contribution to inner-city regeneration. Is it not about time that we had a reaction of the arts to the times when what was once regarded as the most coveted position in that world, the chairmanship of the Arts Council, is now noted for the distinction of the people who have turned it down.

I knew that it would happen sooner or later. My co-churchwarden went off to Scotland leaving me in charge of our Anglican dog-kennel. A card listed his absent Sundays, annotating one with the words "No offer because this gave me no cause for concern as the lanes of Herefordshire and beyond seemed to be regularly combed to keep us going with clerics and lay readers. Everything in order on that day, I retired to the bench at the back and began to ring the bell. As we got to two minutes to kick-off, it flashed across my mind in horror that there would be no officiant. Nothing for it but to summon up the spirit of the Falklands, step into the breach and do it myself.

Sybil Thorndike, wearing Ellen Terry's famous Lady Macbeth costume, when seized with a fit of nerves, was told: "Don't worry, the dress will see you through." In my case it was the punctuation of the Book of Common Prayer. What I had not bargained for was the date of that particular edition and we only narrowly missed praying for Queen Mary and the Duke of Cornwall. Is this the new DIY Church of England? I asked myself, as I acted as bellringer, cleric, lesson reader and sidesman?

There is no doubt that the person who is enjoying the month most is our cat, the Reverend Wenceslas Muff. Having already had a heady summer having been in the Royal Academy in Paul Branson's picture (back view only), he seems to be on to an unlimited supply of mice. Desmond Morris, in his cat-watching book, recounts how these creatures regard us as dim and therefore go out to hunt for us. Never scold a cat who presents you with game. It also explains why ours, on the whole, turns up with these offerings at mealtimes, laying the mouse in tribute at my wife's feet.

In any review of Northern Ireland security, the border with its twists and turns and myriad crossing points stands out as the major obstacle in the fight against the IRA. It is both their refuge and their vantage point. Whatever additional security measures are taken, the border factor has to be taken into account.

The division between North and South runs for 304 miles from Carrington Lough in the east to the sewage works and municipal tip at Londonderry in the west. Much of the intensive counter-terrorist activity by the police and the military is focused on this so-called "bandit country", particularly in South Armagh. Even the Royal Marines Special Boat Squadron - the Navy's answer to the SAS - has its role, patrolling Carrington Lough in high-speed craft.

But the weekend bombing of the Light Infantry bus demonstrates why the Government should give the security authorities in the border areas greater resources. The bombing was carried out by the IRA's East Tyrone Brigade, whose members live in small, barely Republican hamlets such as Cappagh, Gallynally and Benburgh. The same group was involved in the

Poppy Day massacre at Enniskillen. Within half an hour - or perhaps within 10 minutes - of detonating a bomb, the terrorists can be back over the border.

Two major steps have already been taken to increase the pressure on the IRA in the border area. Perhaps the most controversial was the decision to erect four 60ft watchtowers in South Armagh. Completed last year, they provide the soldiers who man them - equipped with powerful, high-resolution binoculars - with a very wide field of vision and have proved a serious irritant to the IRA.

The watchtowers are linked to an array of smaller, often temporary observation posts which are dotted along the border. Sometimes they merely comprise well concealed dug-outs constructed by members of the SAS.

It would be impossible, for political reasons, to build a

Michael Evans on the need for stronger border forces

## Closing the IRA bolt-holes

whole chain of watchtowers along the border. Such a move would undoubtedly be opposed by Dublin. However, since terrorist activity in the border areas near the four watchtowers has apparently been reduced, it would be prudent to consider building more.

The second security step was the decision to form a new Army unit for the border area. The 3,500-man 3 Brigade, based at Drumad in Armagh, has been in business since July 1. It is too early to assess how effective it has been but the concentration of this level of manpower in such a crucial area, in support of the police, should eventually bring results. Additional troops from the mainland, or a redeployment of units from the two other brigades, 39, based at Lisburn, and 8, based at Londonderry, would put further pressure on the IRA.

The key objective in the war

against the IRA is clearly to capture the main protagonists. In the border areas, this means catching them with explosives or weapons as they cross into the North from their havens in the Republic. Conclusive evidence of this sort is essential to gain a conviction when they are brought to trial. The East Tyrone Brigade responsible for the murder of the eight soldiers in the bus bombing probably brought the 200lb of Semtex explosive up from the South.

In an attempt to monitor movements across the border, the security authorities have engaged for years in a high technology surveillance operation. Sophisticated electronic devices have been developed solely in response to the situation in Northern Ireland.

They include "Unattended Ground Sensors" (UGS), which are buried in a number of locations along the border.

These consist of seismic sensors which detect the pressure on the ground of someone walking by; ferric sensors which pick out anything metallic; and listening devices, some of which can monitor conversations from the voice vibrations picked up from a window pane.

But this high-tech surveillance cannot cover the whole border. The devices, buried just beneath the surface with thin antennae sticking out in the grass, also pick out everything that moves, including cows and legitimate crossings by farmers, some of whose land straddles the border. Moreover, the equipment is expensive and the IRA has tried on many occasions to pinpoint its location. But it is in this area of high-tech surveillance that the Army and police now need more resources.

However, even if the border operations by the security forces are strengthened, there is a

growing feeling in Belfast that there must also be changes in the rules governing interrogation of suspects. Senior security sources say they are seriously hampered by the regulations that were imposed in 1979 after the inquiry by Judge Bennett which followed allegations, reported by Amnesty International, of ill treatment of prisoners by the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Following his recommendations, supervision of all interrogations was strengthened. Prisoners have to be seen by a medical officer every 24 hours and closed circuit television monitors every interview. Security sources say this system has played into the hands of the terrorists. With the demise of the ill-fated supergrass era, the standard procedure followed by all terrorist suspects today is to maintain total silence.

This is a politically sensitive area for the Government. But it may now be time for a change in the interrogation system. Terrorist suspects should no longer have the right of silence. Nor should convicted terrorists receive automatic 50 per cent remission of their sentence as they do at present. The majority of those released immediately return to their terrorist activities.

Martin Smith

## Burma's road to disaster



Ne Win's whimsical "Burmese Way to Socialism", an idiosyncratic blend of Marxist, Buddhist and nationalist ideology which has caused the decline of a fertile, mineral-rich nation to one of the world's 10 poorest. So humiliating was Burma's inclusion last year on the UN list of Least Developed Nations that the government delayed the announcement for four months.

The threadbare nature of the BSPP's record was revealed in a series of carefully worded letters to Ne Win earlier this year by Brigadier Aung Gyi, his former deputy and co-conspirator in the 1962 coup which brought him to power. Aung Gyi characterized Burma's position in the international community as "almost a joke" and called for immediate change. The letters were leaked and did much to encourage the student protests. Aung Gyi himself was one of the first to be arrested during Ne Win's brief interregnum.

The evidence of maladministration is damning. At the time of Ne Win's coup in 1962 official rice exports were about two million tonnes a year; this year there are likely to be none. BSPP administration, although nominally civilian, radi-

ates from Rangoon down to township and district levels with key posts held by retired or serving army officers. Most have built their careers fighting Burma's diverse insurgencies.

Few administrators have the experience, let alone the inclination or training, to run the highly centralized system of economic planning and production demanded by the BSPP's one-party rule. Worse, insulated by a cosy system of perks which include extra rations and privileged access to imported goods sold at subsidized prices, senior officers have until now been protected from the worst exigencies of Burma's decline.

But most of Burma's 38 million people have long faced drastic shortages of essential goods such as medicine and petrol. They are smuggled in from abroad - along with textiles, bicycles and motorboat



Karen guerrillas, on patrol near the Thai border, continue their 40-year fight for autonomy - only one of many rebellions, aggravating an economic crisis, that confront Dr Maung Maung, Burma's new leader

recently put the annual value of the traffic at \$3 billion, or 40 per cent of Burma's GNP.

Last August, amid growing shortages of rice and industrial spare parts, Ne Win for the first time publicly admitted "mistakes", and tentative steps were taken to relax restrictions on the production and sale of rice and other goods. In September, for the second time in three years, the government demonetized the currency, with all larger denomination notes in circulation becoming worthless overnight. In a country with an average per capita income of

only \$200 a year, thousands of people lost their savings.

The result was the first serious outbreak of anti-government demonstrations for more than a decade. At least 200 people were reported killed even before the current protests.

Despite the scale of the unrest, the government is expected to try to ride it out. BSPP officials have yet to give any hint of their own culpability. The army has not lost its grip and the government realizes that, despite the surprising degree of organization achieved by the recently formed All Burma University Students Democratic League in Rangoon, the demonstrations have mostly been spontaneous and uncoordinated.

The students have no focal rallying point for their demands other than a demand for Ne Win to be put on trial. Calls for the restoration of a multi-party system of government seem unlikely as yet to succeed, despite Ne Win's surprising, but hastily rejected, suggestion of a referendum on the subject. Veteran army commanders, remembering the political confusion of the democratic era of the 1950s, are unlikely to give up power willingly, and the sad legacy of a quarter century of Ne

Win's dictatorial rule is that no successors have been groomed and no political parties are waiting to emerge. Dr Maung Maung may be little more than a stop-gap appointment.

Ultimately waiting in the wings is a younger but largely faceless generation of military officers trained in the elite Defence Services Military Academy. Privately, many want reform but it is impossible to predict how they will react in the coming months if the violence continues.

While the 77-year-old Ne Win remains in the background, significant change seems unlikely. Despite his failing health, many Burmese believe he might even return to power.

In the short term, much will depend on how the government copes with the two critical issues: rice and the insurgencies. While there is no starvation, rice shortages are reported from many areas. In the first six months of this year the price of rice rose by about 400 per cent as the first effects of the government's trade liberalization were felt.

In the coming months, a determined national effort will be needed if supplies are to reach every quarter, but the country's crumbling infrastructure will make it difficult.

Equally important will be the way the government tackles the rebellions, which have long given the army a legitimate role in Burma's political life and contributed to the siege mentality of successive governments. But another heavy-handed army crackdown in the cities will only drive underground a new generation of student activists and fuel yet another cycle of revolt.

In the last two weeks in eastern Burma, the Chinese-backed Communist Party and the National Democratic Front, a 10-party alliance of rebel ethnic armies seeking a federal Union of Burma, have stepped up operations in what they claim is support of the students' demands. Yet over the past two years both had announced they were ready to accept a negotiated settlement.

Rebel leaders like to warn that Burma could become the next Lebanon. As the country enters the uncharted area of political instability, that threat might need to be taken seriously.

Commentary • IAN MCINTYRE

## Ruling the wavelengths

The Home Secretary has decided to set up three new national networks for radio. An excellent idea. Who could be against it? On its way from Mr Hurd's mind to the statute book, however, the idea seems to be gathering a few barbed wires and coiled among the barbed wires there may even be one or two limp mines. The summer recess would be a good time for Home Office officials to do a bit of scraping and revarnishing.

The way to begin is by subjecting to critical scrutiny the second report of the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee, which decided last year that its main inquiry in the current parliamentary session would be on the future of broadcasting, and by translating what the interested parties say in their evidence into what they actually mean.

The committee has received some very interesting submissions - a memorandum from the Royal National Institute for the Blind, for instance, with details about radio for the print-handicapped from Australia, and about the overnight use of radio links in Sweden to transmit daily talking newspapers. Important evidence, and entirely straightforward. No need for translators there.

There is evidence from Virgin Broadcasting, which ends rather smugly by congratulating the committee on "finding the time to examine the Government's plans for radio in the midst of the main enquiry into television

broadcasting". Two paragraphs earlier, however, its little limp mine has been planted: "We are concerned by the Government's requirement that the new national stations should show 'independent' views, the idea of which is supported by those who wish to advertise on national radio, is that each new service needs to be carefully targeted to succeed..." Put less virginally, what Virgin Broadcasting is saying is that the easiest way to make a quick buck is to put on a service of wall-to-wall pop and prattle in competition with Radio 1.

There is a short, rather hurt note from the Independent Broadcasting Authority, the existing regulatory body which the Government proposes to strip of its responsibilities: "The IBA has the relevant ability, experience and knowledge; it has resources in place... The IBA is the body best able to develop radio effectively and rapidly in its next phase." Well, it's never nice to be jilted.

And there is, inevitably, evidence from the BBC. The national instrument of broadcasting lacks a number of things, but it has almost inexhaustible reserves of corporate cunning. Over the years it has deployed a sophisticated range of responses to the prospect of competition. Sometimes it has been a matter of cynical pre-emption. The classical instance in recent years was breakfast television.

Here its submission begins mildly patronisingly: "The BBC

generally welcomes the Government's proposals for radio... But the deftness with which it attaches its modest limp device makes Richard Branson's efforts seem bumbling and amateur. "In determining which of its two frequencies should be surrendered, the BBC has sought to minimise the inconvenience to its listeners..." (Fancy!) "It has been suggested, particularly by some of those who may seek to become involved in the new commercial networks, that the Radio 3 medium wave frequency that the BBC plans to surrender is not ideal for any new network."

This is the wavelength whose only appeal in the evening is to those who wish to brush up their Albanian. The BBC concedes that it's no great shakes after dark, (although it rounds the figure for coverage up from 36 per cent to 40 per cent), but then grandly takes it on itself to assume that advertisers will be primarily interested in daytime coverage.

When Mr Hurd outlined the Government's plans to Parliament at the beginning of this year, he said that there were many talents and interests which existing services could at best satisfy only to a limited extent.

The three new national networks would be expected to provide a diverse service calculated to appeal to a variety of tastes and not limited to a single format. The intention, he said, was to provide the BBC with the stimulus of competition on a

broad range of its services. If he wills the end, he must will the means, which is to say that he should call for a more generous reassignment of frequencies from the BBC. If the new services are seen to start life as poor relations, the prospect of running them will be attractive only to bucksters, and the result will be more of the same at the lower end of the market. It is difficult to see how that would benefit the listener.

Nor would it offer much worthwhile stimulus to the BBC. The Home Secretary would perform a notable service if he made it clear that in one of the new services at least he would welcome a challenge to the BBC on the high ground of British broadcasting. It is territory of which BBC Radio's stewardship in recent years has been more than a little absent-minded.

The corporation is notoriously unwilling to cut its coat according to its cloth. As a result, it frequently finds itself over-extended and fatally drawn to attempting too much with too little.

Sweaty palms come into it, too. Cockiness and confidence are not one and the same, and sweeping the board at the annual Sony Awards tonight is not conclusive proof of a sense of editorial direction.

The Home Secretary could change all that with remarkable ease. As that vintage radio performer Stanley Holloway might have said: "Pick up the stimulus of competition on a

AUGUST 23 ON THIS DAY 1911

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu (1866-1929) was a pioneer of motoring in England and a man of vigorous and inquiring mind. In his youth he worked in the engineering shops of the London and South Western Railway and made himself a competent mechanic and engine driver.

### ROAD TRANSPORT DURING STRIKES

Motor-cars for national emergencies

To the Editor of The Times Sir, Without entering in the least degree upon the political issues of the recent attempted universal railway strike, may I suggest how much of the misery which is necessarily caused by the stoppage of railway communication might be alleviated by the use of mechanical road transport?

Out of about 120,000 motorists in all there are over 50,000 commercial motor vehicles in the great automobile organisations, the Royal Automobile Club and the Automobile Association and Motor Union - these two now amalgamated as one body. There are in addition at least 10,000 commercial motor vehicles as well, closely connected with these motorists, mostly running in or near the larger industrial centres. If supported by the Royal Automobile Club and the Automobile Association and assisted by my brother-motorists in general, I would undertake to carry out the following operations:

(1) The carriage of all mails where railways are now used.

(2) The supply of milk, ice and necessities to all hospitals and nursing homes.

(3) The supply of milk, fish and perishable produce to London and other large towns.

(4) The supply to country villages of stores not produced in or near their area, sugar, tea &c.

(5) The carriage of troops or police.

(6) The conveyance of passengers if on urgent business in connection with family matters or trade.

The Government would, of course, have to guarantee open roads and protection for loading and unloading vehicles, and provide for the wearing in of motorists as special constables, who would be thus engaged in saving the community from starvation and chaos.

The compilation of a national register of motorists willing to work or lend their cars in grave national emergencies should be at once proceeded with, and now, while the bitter experience of last week is still remembered, steps taken to obviate in future the more serious effects of a universal stoppage of transport by rail.

Your remark in an article today that "for this state of things the old remedies are ineffectual" exactly hits off the situation. In future we must have mechanical road transport to fall back upon in case of the suspension of mechanical rail transport.

Otherwise the nation, through its Government, will be always in danger of being compelled to surrender on any terms during industrial or transport wars out of fear of starvation and civil war.

Yours faithfully,  
MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU.  
168, Piccadilly, W., Aug. 22.





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-782 5000

## MOSCOW AND PRAGUE

Thousands of Czechs and Slovaks marched through the streets of Prague on Sunday in the largest public protest seen in Czechoslovakia for 19 years. Chanting the name of Alexander Dubcek, the would-be Communist reformer, and "freedom" — by coincidence also the name of the then President — they dared to challenge the falsehood which has been officially propagated for 20 years: that the Warsaw Pact tanks which violated their capital in 1968 were sent to rescue them from catastrophe.

Many of the protesters were young people, too young to remember the events they were commemorating. Their participation was a tribute to the endurance of the hopes to which Mr Dubcek's leadership had given rise a generation before. Despite two decades in which the Dubcek reform programme has been unmentioned, there are young Czechs and Slovaks who believe that free speech and democracy could yet come to Czechoslovakia.

More remarkable, perhaps, was the number of marchers who were old enough to remember, even to have taken part in, the demonstrations which greeted the Soviet tanks 20 years ago and the angry protests dispersed by Czechoslovak machine-guns and bayonets a year later. Nineteen years and a host of repressive measures against national identity, democratic traditions and ties with the West have failed to stifle the aspirations they held then. They were kept privately, in anticipation of better times.

Hope that those times may be at hand stems ultimately from the changes that the people of Czechoslovakia have observed in Moscow. The more respectful tone the Kremlin has adopted in relations with its Warsaw Pact allies; the hint that economic success might buy greater political leeway; a downgrading, for the time-being, of ideological purity in the

scale of what a loyal ally should provide: all these ideas, made manifest in the fall from power last year of the elderly Gustav Husak, gave people the courage to take part in Sunday's demonstration.

Simultaneously in Moscow, there was evidence both of the real change the Czechoslovak protesters were hoping for, and of its limits. While the official media launched ferocious attacks on the Prague reforms of 1968 and on Dubcek personally that were reminiscent of the Brezhnev years, a group of demonstrators from a growing political opposition group defied the authorities to hold a protest meeting in central Moscow.

That there were people brought up in the Soviet system who were prepared to demonstrate against Soviet military intervention in a neighbouring country (and a member of the Warsaw Pact) is a new phenomenon. It may be a product of the anti-Afghanistan protests by conscripts and others. It may reflect a more general awareness of the discrepancy between peaceful coexistence as preached by the Communist Party and the reality as practised by successive Soviet leaderships. It is still a step forward.

The protesters, who numbered more than for other, internal, Soviet causes, may have been encouraged by signs that the Kremlin could be reconsidering the Soviet role in Czechoslovakia. Unfortunately for the demonstrators in both capitals, and for their peoples, the Soviet authorities have not been able to admit that the invasion was a mistake. The vehemence with which officials denounced the Dubcek period and the violence in which this weekend's protests were broken up showed the distance *perestroika* still has to go before it becomes credible to any but the most wishful of thinkers.

## CLOUDY WATERS

The accidental pollution of the water supplies of several thousand people in the Cornish town of Camelford last month has been a bad business in every respect. It is bad for the light it shines on the South West Water Authority's operations, bad for the way in which that authority then evaded its responsibilities, and possibly bad for the long-term health prospects of those affected.

The initial failure at Camelford involved both the authority and the company which supplied the polluting Aluminium Sulphate. This chemical had not been placed on a list of "hazardous goods" and no one, therefore, had to take personal delivery of it; the task went instead to an unbriefed lorry-driver.

South West Water, which had the final responsibility for water purity, took inadequate steps to rule out the possibility of an accident. Such steps would have been neither complicated nor expensive. The driver's key should have fitted only the tank in which the additive was to be placed. Proper rules for delivery should have been drawn up.

Even worse than the accident itself was South West Water's reaction to it. By an unfortunate coincidence, two other small accidents that day meant that the water would in any case have become slightly more acidic than normal. Thus it was understandable that at first South West Water should have given this as the cause, and greatly underestimated what was actually happening.

What is less understandable is that they stuck to this line after it was quite clear to water-drinkers that something more serious had gone wrong. It was not until the following Tuesday, six days later, that South West Water established what had happened, and informed the health authorities accordingly.

"Bowlers" — alternative sources of water — had already been provided with commendable speed. There had also been announcements on the local radio, though they had nothing like the strength that the circumstances required. Thereafter, however, South West Water, being

itself badly confused about the seriousness of the accident, continued with bland assurances that things were getting better. Once the supply began to improve, the view was taken that it would be "alarmist" to tell people what had happened.

The intention was not to carry out a "cover-up". An inquiry was quickly appointed. What was at fault during the accident itself was the attitude, all too common, that anything not explicitly open to the public is closed to them — that they do not "need to know".

The second general issue raised by the Camelford affair is one of public ethics. The accident itself, and the failure to deal with it adequately once it had occurred, were quintessential failures of management. Mr Keith Court, the man ultimately responsible for the management of South West Water, should have lived up to his responsibility and tendered his resignation.

At the moment, the water authorities are still ultimately responsible to Parliament through the Department of the Environment. Mr Nicholas Ridley appoints their top executives and can dismiss them — an option he should consider in this case.

In future, however, the position is less clear. It has not been decided exactly how the water companies will be controlled when they are privatized. The chairman may then be legally responsible only to their shareholders. The DoE says that it is studying different ways of maintaining state sanctions, including perhaps the power to dismiss the heads of boards.

Privatization of water remains desirable for reasons of much-needed managerial efficiency — as Camelford reminds us. It is also a reminder, however, of the very limited resources available under English law to citizens injured by corporations and institutions. South West Water can, it seems, be prosecuted by the Government for poisoning fish; the possibility of suing it for poisoning people is more uncertain.

## CARNIVAL CHAOS

Tourists and Londoners should think long and hard before they travel to the Notting Hill area this weekend, however attractive the spectacle of carnival floats and processions, however spirited the dancing and drinking. Not only do they risk unpredictable levels of crime and violence, they are not being offered a bargain.

The carnival might have been a tremendous business opportunity. Here is an event which brings hundreds of thousands of people into a relatively poor area of the capital. They spend liberally. It is a time, quite legitimately, when local entrepreneurs could supply everything from beer to tee-shirts. The event's organizers might even, in a lighthearted way, have requested a toll on entering Ladbroke Grove — the shade of G.K. Chesterton would approve — to add to the flow of income.

But money-making takes discipline. It requires negotiation with the local authorities. The beer sellers would need to regulate themselves, and the stallholders and musicians submit to a measure of licensing. Making the Notting Hill Carnival work requires, in other words, organization, reliability, respect for contracts. These were precisely the qualities found missing by the recent Coopers and Lybrand report for the Commission for Racial Equality.

The Notting Hill Carnival long ago outgrew its domestic roots. But the black leaders who claim it as their own have not grown in organizational skills along with it. It has remained in the Notting Hill area on the

pretext that it belongs to the "community" there. But that community (experience in other areas of Afro-Caribbean settlement has been different) has thrown up a singularly inept group of leaders who are now showing faint regard for the interests of the area's permanent residents, white and black.

Their promises of co-operation over the stewarding of the carnival have come to nothing. They have been unwilling to consider means of decongesting the streets. Visitors are being offered a kind of anarchy, which the Metropolitan Police has been left to patrol.

To talk of "banning" the carnival this year does not make much sense when it is so ill-organized. The formal events which could most easily be banned are the most orderly.

But there is now no escaping the fact that the carnival is first and foremost a public order problem. Sir Peter Imbert and his men are up to the task. But they should not have been put again in the position of making political judgements about the level of petty crime to tolerate before they intervene.

After the Bank holiday, the Home Secretary must convene a working party to advise, immediately, what is to happen in 1989. There are many options available to its members. Things must never again reach the present pass in which the end of August is approached with trepidation on all sides because of the abject failure properly to organize this potentially great event.

### English entanglement

From Professor Peter W. Murphy  
Sir, Americans are often criticised for various abuses of the English language, including such modern variants as *Haig-speak*, *journalism* and so on. They admire the ability of the British to write clear, concise sentences which are simple to read and which leave no doubt as to the intended meaning. How could anyone fail to derive inspiration, for example, from the

drafting of section 66 (1) of the Criminal Justice Act, 1988, which, according to my HMSO copy, provides as follows:

Section 38 of the Fisheries Act 1981 (which applied certain enactments to so much of the River Tweed as is situated outwith Scotland as if it were situated in Scotland) shall be deemed not to have been excluded from the operation of section 38(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 (general increase of fines for summary offences) by paragraph (c) of

that subsection (exclusion of offences where fine or maximum fine altered since 29th July 1977).

It is nice to know that no user of the River Tweed, wherever situated, need live in doubt of his or her legal rights or obligations. Yours outwith England, PETER W. MURPHY, South Texas College of Law, 1303 San Jacinto, Houston, Texas 77002, USA. August 15.

## Special needs of South Sudan

From Professor A. W. Woodruff  
Sir, This morning I was glad to learn from the BBC World Service that you have a leader in today's issue (August 9) recommending support for the Sudanese disaster fund. Sudan needs all possible help in its effort to relieve the distressed within its frontiers, to develop and to play the key role it has in east and equatorial Africa.

It is to be hoped, however, that new aid will not go only to the country's north. As a result of civil war and drought the south has been a disaster area for more than two years. All international development aid to it was discontinued in 1986 because of the security situation and since then only emergency food relief has been forthcoming.

Yet around Juba alone there are 85,000 persons displaced by the war and living in camps in great hardship and privation. Around Yei, 120 miles away, there are another 42,000 displaced persons. In the south there are also 50,000 refugees. There were 250,000 in 1984, but most have decided that their former country is safer than southern Sudan and have returned home.

It is to be hoped that new aid will be linked to the condition that a significant proportion goes to the south in spite of the security situation there. The donors should not be blind to the needs of the older disaster area. The recent additional disaster should act as a stimulus to help, on a broad front, to assist Sudan with its problems. Yours sincerely, A. W. WOODRUFF, University of Juba, Department of Medicine, PO Box 82, Juba, Equatoria, Sudan. August 9.

### Chicken and egg

From Mr Raymond Barendse  
Sir, I read with great interest the article, "Where are the young experts?" (Technology, August 16), drawing attention to the lack of training of young people for the future.

I am a mature 23-year-old and have been looking for a challenging position since February this year. In the hope of finding a position I went on the Rolls-Royce chauffeurs' course, which cost me £600.

Since then I have advertised in local and national newspapers, making etc. at a cost of over £250. I have had plenty of enquiries, but when I say I am 23 years old they lose all interest.

They say they want mature, experienced people, but how can I get the experience if no one is willing to give me a chance? Yours faithfully, RAY BARENDSE, 122 Lunar Drive, Bootle, Liverpool, Merseyside. August 17.

### Listed buildings

From Mr John Raybould  
Sir, The Coal Exchange, the Euston arch, and now the Floral Hall in Covent Garden, I refer to Dulcie Gray's depressing article (August 13) about English Heritage's recommendation for the demolition of E. M. Barry's listed handsome, iron and glass Floral Hall. Built in 1857-58, and owing much to Joseph Paxton's remarkable Crystal Palace in Hyde Park in 1851, the Floral Hall has given pleasure to thousands of Londoners and visitors for some 130 years. Now it is, unbelievably, to make way for an extension to the Royal Opera House.

Many readers will have special memories of the Floral Hall. Mine are poignant... being allowed to go there as a small boy in the late 1940s with my father at six in the morning when he was buying flowers for his florist's shop in Kensington. Yours sincerely, JOHN RAYBOULD, The Old Vicarage, High Street, Newport, Saffron Walden, Essex. August 16.

### Land's End defended

From Mr Martin Drew  
Sir, I was surprised at Sheridan Morley's attack on the new-look Land's End in his diary today. I too was in Cornwall for a few days, last week and was very impressed with the many improvements that had been made at Land's End since I was last there 20 years ago. The restored hotel, which is virtually a gallery for the works of artists currently working in the area, and the audio-visual attraction both stand out as examples of how this type of development should be done. Yours sincerely, MARTIN DREW, 24 Hugh Street, SW1. August 18.

### A lot of learning

From Mr Darren A'Court  
Sir, With regard to Mr Philip Howard's attack on legal etiquette ("New words for old", August 16), it is not justified to use the term "learned" for barristers, when most now have to have upper-second or first-class degrees to have any chance of establishing their practices? Yours faithfully, D. A'COURT, 8 Fillymead, Marshfield, Nr Strumminster Newton, Dorset. August 16.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Getting to grips with 1992 realities

From Mr David Royce  
Sir, Michael Dobbs (article, August 17) draws attention to the risk that the unwary might imagine that, from the way in which what will happen in 1992 is presented by the Government, and to some extent the media, suddenly a whole new set of markets will open up in Continental Europe. His warning has substance. I am, however, surprised that he should end his article on so pusillanimous a note.

Surely the message should be that the markets are there now for those who are willing and able to research and develop them. It would certainly be a mistake to suppose that in 1992 the French market will cease to be French, the German market German and, for that matter, the UK market British. Rather, any management worthy of the name must now look at Continental European markets with the same professional eye that is used in looking at the UK market.

Some uncomfortable conclusions may emerge. For example, whatever the agent with whom one deals may be able to do, the consumer and many others in every market of Europe are just as wedded to using their natural language as are people in this country.

Distribution systems will remain different; local business customs will remain different, even if such non-tariff barriers as differing standards and approval systems have been removed. Surely alert management finds out what the differences are and whether, nevertheless, it is possible to sell at a profit.

Michael Dobbs is right to suppose that managements in Continental Europe are thinking on the lines I am assuming good UK management is following. I see no reason to suppose that they have to be more successful than UK management. Yours faithfully, DAVID ROYCE, 5 Sprimont Place, SW3. August 17.

From Dr M. J. Wintle  
Sir, Mr Roy Hulbert (August 17) offers some apt solutions to the problem of the British businessman's lack of language skills, taking as his most telling example the fact that no more than a handful of us speak Dutch, although the Netherlands is one of our major trading partners.

The two nations exchange about 10 per cent of each other's imports and exports (which makes the Dutch just about as important to Britain in trade terms as the whole of the Commonwealth). There are close links between the financial markets of the City and of Amsterdam and great transnational, joint-owned companies like Unilever and Royal Dutch/Shell symbolize the immense

### Inter-church relations

From Mr George Martelli  
Sir, Mr Noel (August 15) calls for the repeal of Pope Leo XIII's 1896 Bull, *Apostolicae Curiae*, declaring Anglican orders to be null and void, which he sees as a "formidable barrier" to Anglican-Roman Catholic ecumenical dialogue.

The Bull is, of course, an obstacle to church union, but it is far from being the only one. The divergences of view between the two churches, particularly on moral issues, are equally great. Indeed it is difficult to think of a single moral issue on which they agree, whether it be abortion, contraception, homosexuality, divorce, or extra-marital sexuality.

As regards theology, including the question of married priests, the difficulty is to know who speaks for the Anglican Church. Is it the Bishop of Durham, or the Bishop of London, or some middle-of-the-road prelate who might be repudiated by one or both factions? And who would sign any agreement on behalf of the Anglican Communion? Would it be the Archbishop of Canterbury, or some American or African bishop?

The sad truth is that since Vatican II the Anglican Church has been moving steadily away from Rome, and with every Synod held in Church House, or conference at Lambeth or Canterbury, the distance increases. In these circumstances, to talk of "meaningful" theological dialogue is carrying wishful thinking into the realms of make-believe. I am, Sir, etc. GEORGE MARTELLI, Wootton Manor, Bridport, Dorset. August 15.

From the Reverend Paul King  
Sir, It was touching to read the letter from Mr Gerard Noel, of the *Catholic Herald*, seeking a reopening of the question of the validity of Anglican orders. It seems, however, a little ironic that this should follow a Lambeth Conference at which the assembled bishops collectively ignored the tactfully-expressed concern of the Bishop of Rome for the unity of the universal Church, and the reminder of the Archbishop of Canterbury that they needed to think seriously about the ministry of universal Primate in the Church, and in which they voted by an overwhelming majority that each local church should simply do that which seemed right in its own eyes.

Whatever the practical result of this course for the future of Anglican-Roman Catholic dialogue, one might perhaps be forgiven for thinking that the Anglican ecumenate had thus

### Development in the green belt

From Mr J. E. Montague  
Sir, As one whose role has been that of expert witness at a great number of planning inquiries, I am becoming increasingly concerned over Government policy on established green belts.

In a free-enterprise economy and a planning system which carries a general presumption in favour of development, will the highway network become a predominant factor in determining where commercial organisations wish to locate themselves and where people wish to live?

The green belt imposes a restraint on such economic growth, although many areas in green belts have no conservation value and the agricultural value is not overriding. Development would be appropriate there.

The Government, as recently as June this year, gave a commitment to maintain the green belt and conservation of the countryside. But the environment is well looked after by national parks, conservation areas, sites of special scientific interest and the like. Many such areas fall within established green belts.

Outside such recognised areas a strong case can be made for development that exploits the opportunities provided by the principal road systems, even in land having "established green-belt" status. However, developers would have to provide environmental assessments as part of any planning application in respect of such land.

Proposals concerning landscaping, tree-planting, and the like should also constitute an essential part of the planning application so as to ensure that the development sits comfortably in its location.

The policy of rationing the release of land, particularly in the South-east, does not adequately meet the demand for housing and consequently grossly distorts house prices. Such a system of rationing has no place in a free-enterprise economy.

The challenge for Government in the next decade is the adoption of a policy relative to the release of land for development that meets the requirements of the nation as a whole.

Government must fully honour its pledge to conserve the environment, whilst recognising that there are large areas within established green belts that could properly be conditionally released for development. I am, yours faithfully, J. E. MONTAGUE, Grimley J. R. Eve (Chartered surveyors and planning consultants), 11 Hill Street, W1. August 18.

On present output figures from the higher education sector alone, and with only a 50 per cent success rate, this would ensure a further 100,000 individuals who had a working competence in at least one European language other than English.

While on this topic, may I ask why the Foreign Office never seems to be able to persuade senior Government ministers when speaking abroad to read their prepared speeches written phonetically in the pronunciation of their hosts. Grammatically written French uttered in a stilted upper-class English accent does not endear them to their listeners and makes fellow Englishmen doubt their own potential for doing any better. Yours faithfully, B. E. STEPTOE (Director), University of London Careers Advisory Service, 50 Gordon Square, WC1.

From Major-General J. A. McIlvenna  
Sir, Mr Noel tells us there is "a general feeling that *Apostolicae Curiae* is no longer relevant." Catholics are not concerned with feelings on relevance in this matter; it is a question of fact. Pope Leo XIII, with great regret, came to the conclusion that Anglican orders were "absolutely null and utterly void." This was in the light of the best current scholarship.

By all means let the question be reopened to see if the verdict stands. If it does, then the fact must continue to be faced. Feelings are irrelevant, not *Apostolicae Curiae*. It is one of the great tragedies of our time that many people seem to assume, without thinking, that "meaningful ecumenical dialogue" can prosper by ignoring fact. We would have hoped for something better from Mr Noel.

Yours truly, J. A. MCILVENNA, Westfield, Biddenden, Ashford, Kent. August 15.

From Mr Bernard Kaukas  
Sir, Although it is natural to sympathise with the pleas of the Hon Gerard Noel that "the time has come for an entirely new direction to be pursued in the area" of seeking Rome's favourable ruling on the validity of Anglican orders, how is this to be reconciled with article XXXVII of the 39 Articles, to which every professed minister in the Church of England solemnly subscribes: "The bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this realm of England?" Yours sincerely, BERNARD KAUKAS, 13 Lynwood Road, Ealing, W5.

From Mrs Margaret K. Green  
Sir, Re the letter on weights and measures from Mr Eades today, I have no need of either when shopping in the village. My grocer supplies me with a slice, a wedge, or a chunk of cheese; the ironmonger sells a handful of nails or grass seed, and my butcher is a past master at cutting a mother-in-law-size chop.

What need of metrication when one is served by people? Yours faithfully, MARGARET K. GREEN, 20 Watton Road, Knebworth, Hertfordshire. August 19.

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## THE ARTS

# Inside the poor white mind

While preparing for his role in Fugard's *Hello and Goodbye*, Antony Sher kept a diary which reflects his problems with a play that first shocked him as a teenager in South Africa

## JANUARY 16

Stratford. Last day of our wonderful 1987 season. During the matinee (*Merchant* in the main house, *Titus* in the Swan) I seek out Estelle Kohler to celebrate Bill Alexander's extraordinary announcement yesterday that the RSC will do a summer season at the Almeida Theatre, starting with the play we requested, Fugard's *Hello and Goodbye*. We sit talking in Estelle's dressing room, an unusual encounter between Shylock the Jew and Tamora, Queen of the Goths.

As ex-South Africans, Estelle and I have both been yearning to do a South African play, and particularly this one. I recall seeing the original 1965 production in Cape Town with Fugard himself as Johnnie—a remarkable performance. At that time local theatre consisted of light-weight imports from London and Broadway, so Fugard's play about a reclusive, poor white man and his prostitute sister was like a blow to the face.

As a 16-year-old middle-class white, I blushed to hear stage characters talking in these ugly, street-wise accents—yet who would've thought there was so much energy and poetry there? Years later in London, when I finally met Fugard, I told him how momentous that evening had been. He would accept praise for the play, but not for his performance. Secretly I was pleased. If he didn't regard his own performance as definitive there was a chance for me. Johnnie is the first part I earmarked for myself.

## JUNE 10

6.30am. Heathrow Airport. Armed with champagne and flowers, Estelle and I wait for the arrival of our director, Janice Honeyman, from Johannesburg's famous Market Theatre. I like her instantly. It's impossible not to. Stocky, red-haired, terrific warmth and humour.

She relates how the phone rang one day and a voice said, "Hello, this is Bill Alexander of the RSC." Stunned, she replied, "Oh yes, I've heard of you from *Plays & Players*." He offered her the job and asked if she wanted to think about it. "Uhm well..." she answered, "do you mind if I just say yes straightaway?" While she settles down in London, I'm off to Grayshott Hall Health Farm. Having spent much of the last three years behind a desk writing my novel, *Middleport*, my weight has increased to 12½ stone, which was great for Shylock, but impractical for Johnnie.

## JUNE 20

First read-through at the new rehearsal rooms in Clapham I'm seven pounds lighter, and very nervous. I've waited so long to do this play, my own expectations are too high. Estelle reads brilliantly, full of anger and pain, fast and edgy. God, what a fine piece it is! I don't want the rehearsal to end, I can't wait till tomorrow for more of this.

## JUNE 23

Janice is worried by a Cape Coloured sound in my accent. Estelle's is more accurate; she was brought up on a Transvaal farm among the real thing, uneducated Afrikaners. Janice makes a recording of me reading Johnnie's first speech, then plays it back. Ouch! Can hear what she means.

Somewhere in my youth I must've confused the two: poor white and coloured. As far as I knew, both groups were simply squalid, drunk people glimpsed in terror from our air-conditioned limousines. In fact, the poor whites are a particularly interesting casualty of apartheid. They're descended from rural Afrikaners who, during the Great Depression, trekked into the cities, where they never recovered either wealth or status, in a wasteland between black and white, despised by both.

Our rehearsals are peppered with the phrase, "Do you remember?" American comics we used to read, the tea-room bioscopes, meals of Tomato Bredie and Baboonie. On the one hand, there's nostalgia for our South African childhoods, on the other, revulsion at the government, and relief that we escaped.

## JUNE 24

Our designer, Louise Belson, has produced an excellent new version of the set: the lounge-cum-kitchen of 57a Valley Road with transparent walls showing through to the bedroom and backyard. In her previous design, Louise had made a fascinating error—she had intended her jumble of corrugated iron and chicken wire to be an abstract image of the Smits' house, but instead it was a completely feasible shanty-town home, which is wrong for their social placing.

Meanwhile I've dug out my *White Tribe of Africa* videotapes and found an interview with a poor white man whose accent is perfect for Johnnie. Particularly the soft 'th' ("I work wif a lotta blacks") which is useful in suggesting the character's illiterate, infantile mind. Of Johnnie's tendency to talk in slogans and clichés, Janice says, "Many Afrikaners talk like Post Office forms."

They're brought up by a government which teaches you what to think and say.

## JUNE 25

A Mike Leigh-type exercise on Johnnie's speech before Hester's arrival. Janice asks me to take two hours doing it, using the text, or improvisation, or silence. Just living in the room as Johnnie has been doing for days. Useful discoveries: rocking myself, chanting, singing and muttering, or scuffing my slippers on the lino in a "chuff-chuff" rhythm—his obsession with trains.

## JUNE 28

Back at the Barbican, to snatch time with Estelle during the *Titus* technical rehearsal. We do Janice's writing exercises, which she's devised as an alternative method of improvisation—to fill in your character's background. We write brief, first-hand accounts of certain events: "The Day of Mommy's Funeral" (Hester aged 10, Johnnie 5), or "A Typical Sunday" (Hester 12, Johnnie 7) and so on. We write separately, then read them aloud, in character. Estelle and I are beginning to think like brother and sister.

## JULY 5

*Titus* opened last night, so we can finally begin full-time work on the play, working out the moves, our scripts in hand. The last two weeks have been fascinating, though. Originally, Fugard was to have attended our rehearsals, but that was impossible, because of him directing and starring in the New York production of his play *Road to Mecca*.

*Hello and Goodbye* is intensely autobiographical (the portraits of his own crippled father, and of Port Elizabeth) which is why its emotions are so raw. "Ahol writes from a position of love" says Janice, "without judging." Describing some poor white neighbours in his *Notebooks*, Fugard writes "How beautiful. A really living, thing always is—a living thing marked, scarred or broken by life even more so."

## JULY 8

Great discovery. In the opening scene, trying to prove who she is, Hester finally shouts, "What more do you want? Must I vomit?" We'd been dismissing the question as rhetorical, but today Estelle wonders if there isn't more to it. What if Hester used to deliberately make herself sick, to be excused from school, etcetera? So vomiting would be conclusive proof that she's Hester.

The idea greatly appeals to Janice, whose favourite words are "detail" and "specifics". Estelle



Hester, "Magda" and Johnnie: Sher's drawing of Estelle Kohler, Janice Honeyman (centre) and himself

has filled in another little corner of their past. We've started calling Janice "Magda Swanepoel" who, we've decided, is the Smits' neighbour. So whenever Janice steps into the acting area, we say: "Ag now look, there's that bloody Swanepoel woman coming to borrow another damn' cup of sugar!"

## JULY 10

It's Sunday, but I'm too tired to relax. Performing *Merchant and Revengers*, rehearsing *Hello and Goodbye*, commuting between home, Clapham and the Barbican, doing the final proof-checking of my book, it's all caught up with me. Today's *Observer* mentions I've been entered for the Booker Prize, which I find mildly thrilling,

mildly unsettling. I pace around the garden trying to learn lines.

Johnnie is starting to come through. Janice says the accent is fine now, and I have a sense of his behaviour: the nervy, fast-blinking cheerfulness of Alfonso (a poor white I knew in the army), and the hand gestures of the old man in the Channel 4 programme on race classification; hands constantly busy, taking neat grasps of the air or clumsy ones across the brow, as if wiping something away.

But how to get inside Johnnie? Not demonstrate him, not mimic him, not patronize him, but how to climb inside that mind which Janice describes as "either getting stuck or tumbling." It's an extra-

ordinary mind, fuelled by two great influences: comic books and the Bible. They have created his cliché-ridden, Technicolor imagination. But how do I transplant that incredible thing into my own brain?

## TOMORROW

Finding the pace, facing the press

● *Hello and Goodbye* returns to the Almeida for a single performance tonight and then runs for the whole of next week. Antony Sher's novel *Middleport* is published by Chatto & Windus on September 8 at £11.95.

## TELEVISION

## Spoiling the sport

At Wimbledon this year, a pair of up-market jobs from the hospitality village managed to tear themselves away from the champagne and reach their black market centre court seats for the men's final, at match point. The WRN who showed them to their seats was understandably hoot-faced. The *Guardian's* sports writer, Frank Keating, author of last night's *Byline* (BBC1), would have been even more disappointed.

This, the last in an interesting series of personal documentaries, was an extended abomination of corporate hospitality wherever it intrudes on the sacred relationship between sport and spectator. The spectacle of the ignorant rich swilling champers and ignoring the tennis in their marquees, while outside Wimbledon a weary queue of tennis fans trailed for two miles around the suburban streets, said it all.

As one who has privately vowed never to go to Henley, Ascot or indeed Glydebourne again, for the same reason, I heartily agreed with what Keating had to say. I cannot, however, defend his way of saying it. And the programme was little more than an emotional wings in that irritating tone of nostalgic complaint which is peculiar to cricket fans.

The commentary oozed an unreasonable distaste for the rich and for commercial affairs in general. Keating referred to the privileged spectators as Lord and Lady Muck and neglected to investigate the economics of corporate hospitality, beyond the discovery that a Wimbledon junket can cost £1,000 per head per day.

Somewhere in the elaborate structure of franchising arrangements and illegal deals, some of this money must find its way to the event organizers and thus to the sports. The marqueees can shelter real fans and the queues can accommodate the ignorant and the tourist, but Keating did not need such facts to confess his inverted snobbery.

Celia Brayfield

John Russell Taylor on photographic exhibitions in London, Bradford and at the Edinburgh International Festival

## Individual visions, old and new

## GALLERIES

In the last few years, Edinburgh has become one of the liveliest centres in Britain for photographic studies, photographic exhibitions and photographic activity of all kinds. True, a number of the best young Scottish photographers pursue their art or ply their trade or both in London, but the number of possibilities the Scottish capital offers, not only at festival time but all round the year, for showing their work in advantageous circumstances, seems constantly to lure them back.

Not that everything photographic happening in Edinburgh is necessarily Scottish-accented. The dynamic and enterprising Stills gallery, in particular, tends to initiate shows of international quality and cosmopolitan subject-matter, often intended to tour.

Its festival show this year is entitled *Brian Griffin: Work* (until September 17), and is devoted to mainly two projects, one of them a systematic portrayal of corporate Britain and the other, more recent, on the Broadgate office development in London. Brian Griffin is a highly distinctive talent, difficult to pin down. Is he, one might naively ask, an art photographer or a commercial photographer? Certainly all the work in this show has been commissioned for particular purposes by particular clients, and it does not sound noticeably artistic to be shooting portraits of prominent businessmen for company reports, or documenting a major development at the behest of the developers. And yet what he gets out of these commissions is very unexpected, ambiguous and personal.

All the portraits have a weird, surreal air—why is this executive apparently stabbing a colleague with a toy plane; what has the chap by the television screen just said to convert his hearer into an unreadable white tornado? How on earth has the artist got his subjects not only to submit to being shown in a curious, unflattering and possibly absurd light, but also to like it? The Broadgate pictures are also indefinably weird, as in the series which show workmen apparently kissing their tools like medieval knights taking an oath on their swords, or observing pyrotechnic showers of sparks as though they are encountering the Holy Grail. Satire? Send-up? Fantasy pure or applied? Impossible to say for sure, but there is no doubt that Brian Griffin has a highly idiosyncratic vision, and the professional know-how to make it work for him as well as it works for his clients.

At the Scottish National Portrait Gallery there is, as usual, a major historical show



Sword or saw? A modern craftsman in medieval pose, as photographed by Brian Griffin

devoted to Scottish photography. This time it is a rediscovery: a 19th-century Edinburgh photographer called John Muir Wood (until November 5), who is qualified in the show's sub-title as "an accomplished amateur". Strictly speaking, he was—a professional musician who took up photography surprisingly early (within five years of Fox Talbot's announcing its invention) as an agreeable hobby.

As modern travellers will, he carried his camera with him on Continental tours, took pictures of his friends and relatives, and occasionally snapped local sights in and around Edinburgh. He seems to have been remarkably enterprising technically: there is hardly a photographic technique available at the time that he failed to try at least once.

While his record pictures of foreign parts are not in general very extraordinary, those of Scotland are riveting. There he had no built-in curiosity value, and was free to indulge in art photography of a very modern kind.

Indeed, the very first pictures you see on entering slam you forward alarmingly by

about 140 years, since they depict dark woodland patches of dense undergrowth, criss-crossed by silvery saplings, in a fashion which at once recalls the most familiar works of that great modern photographer Thomas Joshua Cooper.

Cooper himself has a show of recent work at the Gracie Murray Gallery, under the title *Dreaming the Gokstad* (until September 17). This time the work on display is slightly more over-the-top than usual: we have moved out from the oppressive dells of his woodland pictures in *Between Dark and Dark*, and into the open country, the sea and sky of northern Scotland, Ireland and islands as far afield as Iceland.

The pictures of Ruth Sterling, shown at the brand-new Portfolio Gallery of Photography Workshop under the title *Passages* until September 3, are not at the moment so instantly identifiable; but there is a strange dreamlike quality in even her most workaday studies of life in an island community, which has already marked her out as one of the most promising of younger Scottish photographers.

Meanwhile, at the Photographers' Gallery in London, we can see all together the parts of *Behold the Man* which in Edinburgh were scattered. The subject is, as you might perhaps guess, the male nude in photography. But this proves to be a more varied and wide-ranging subject than you would ever imagine.

The subject of the show seems to be a subversion of simplistic either/or ideas that photography is or should be, say, art or record, representation or abstract, respectable or pornographic. The pictures here visible may be any, all or none of the above (except that discretion limits the pornographic aspect to a muted, *Physique Pictorial* mode).

Another surprise is how long and how frequently the nude male has been photographed, and for how many purposes. The show includes examples of Muybridge's motion studies; pictures taken of posed studio models for artists as far back as Delacroix; gruesome medical demonstration and cool ethnographic inquiry; as well as devious auto-erotic fantasies; fun for film fans; sexual appraisal by men and women for men and women; "unsparing" portraits of the poor bare forked animal; abstract examination of texture; unflinching depiction of deformity and sheer celebration of physical beauty.

It is one of those shows which go haring off in all directions and offer endless food for thought on the medium, its uses and abuses. The two notable one-man photographic shows in London are at least much more straightforward in the responses they require. One of the photographers, Gordon Anthony, whose retrospective entitled *Shedding* is at the National Portrait Gallery until October 16, appears also in a pin-up photographer (a rather glib one, it must be said), but the main show takes us happily down memory lane with a selection of the ballet pictures with which he beguiled a whole generation.

Norman Parkinson celebrated his 75th birthday this year, and is having it celebrated for him by a retrospective, at the National Museum of Photography in Bradford and a beguiling show of vintage photographs, at Hamiltons in London. The pictures of the Thirties at Hamiltons are perhaps about half fashion pictures or related advertising work, with occasional excursions into portraits, reportage and out-and-out art photographs like the surrealistic still-life "Under the Influence of Charles James". In his own way Parkinson sometimes seems to have been barking up the same tree as Brian Griffin, doing what he wanted to do and making his pictures like it.

## PROMENADE CONCERT

## Bellini lovers

I Capuleti ed i Montecchi  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Perhaps the Prommers are not great admirers of Bellini. Or perhaps Martine Dupuy and Lella Cuberli, two of the most interesting singers in Europe at the moment, are not as well known as they should be here. Whatever the answer, the arena was as sparsely filled as chilly Hyde Park itself last night for Bellini's *Romeo and Juliet* opera, *I Capuleti*.

The absentees—and they will be forgiven if they were at home in front of their loudspeakers and tuned to Radio 3—missed some remarkable *bel canto*, especially from Mme Dupuy. Giulietta may get two luscious arias, including one Bellini borrowed from his very first opera, but it is Romeo who carries most of the work. Martine Dupuy made light of this labour, bringing a natural sense of Bellini line and ample vocal colouring (note the sudden darkening of "aspolcra" when Juliet's tomb is reached) to a *mezzo* which always seems to be admirably weighted for both the heights and depths demanded. Dupuy may not have the fire Balta breathes into Romeo, but she brings the qualities of a timbre which is totally unified.

No one could accuse Lella Cuberli of being a fiery singer either. When Giulietta talks about the flames coursing through her breast in the mighty Act I finale, a little scepticism creeps in. Cuberli, as her Salzburg Countess in *Figaro* has just shown, is the mistress of the *piu mosso*, a flügel sound delicately traced. The two ladies together were astutely matched, not least in the final scene where Bellini, against all the traditions of the time, allows his lovers to expire mainly in recitative rather than in grand duet.

The other characters count for little: Bellini and his librettist Rossetti did not exactly draw heavily on Shakespeare. Keith Lewis was fearless in Tobaldo's single aria. Eric Halfonson was a dusty-voiced Capellio, Roderick Kennedy showed rather more weight as Lorenzo. Sir John Prichard played almost an impetuous role, pacing the orchestra, often very slowly, to show off the talents of his two leading ladies and of his own instrumentalists in the BBCSO—special praise for the chief horn. He contributed substantially to an evening which may be remembered after much better-attended Proms have vanished into the air waves.

John Higgins

## CONCERT

ECO/Tate  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Britten himself was probably the first to notice affinities between his music and Schubert's. Now that empathy is being celebrated—as, it seems, all human endeavour eventually must—by a South Bank festival. All this week there are evening concerts, each followed by a kind of midnight of *Lieder*.

The similarities between the two composers range from their primary pre-occupation with vocal composition, and their seemingly spontaneous musicality, to the genius both possessed for painting life as a "winter's journey" and still making it seem radiantly beautiful. But Sunday's offering demonstrated a more prosaic shared trait: their ability to turn out incidental pieces tailored perfectly to suit friends' resources or specific performance demands.

So we heard Schubert's tiny nocturne, *Ein kleine Trauermusik*—more "kleine" in length than in weight, for this funeral is lugubriously marked by pairs of clarinets, horns, trombones, bassoons and a contrabassoon—and his equally solemn *Gesang der Geister über den Wassern*; Goethe's portentous text set for eight-part men's chorus and strings, with many an awesome enharmonic modulation.

And from Britten's pen came the *Ballad of Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard*, a male-voice British comedy written in 1943 for British prisoners-of-war in Germany, and here given a performance of appropriately gallant rigour by the Tallis Chamber Choir and the pianist, Joanna MacGregor, under Philip Simms' direction.

But the evening also had a substantial work from each composer. Robert Tear was the tenor soloist in Britten's *Nocturne*, he focused on the drama powerfully in the more violent songs (especially Tennyson's "The Kraken"), where Robin O'Neill's bassoon was memorably full-bodied in the title role; but he was variable in tone in quieter passages. Much less impressive was Jeffrey Tate's stolid interpretation of Schubert's *Symphony No. 6* (the "small" C Major). Such unpromising, slender music needs lighter, swifter, more virtuosic handling.

Richard Morrison



## FASHION

هكذا من الأهل

## The new flower-power dressing

PEOPLE  
Brimful of hope

Inspector Clouseau, one of Peter Sellers's best loved roles, was as inseparable from his turned-down brim tweed hat as Sherlock Holmes was from his deerstalker. The origin of Holmes's hat is a mystery but the credit for Clouseau's characteristic headgear, which Sellers called his "lucky hat", goes to the Bond Street hatters Herbert Johnson. The man responsible for it was Timothy Glazier, grandson of one of the men who founded Herbert Johnson in 1889.

Glazier, who became a freelance designer in 1970, has now opened his own modestly named shop, Just Bags and Hats. A child of the Sixties, he helped bring Herbert Johnson into the 20th century with his wide-brimmed velvet fedora, as worn by Mick Jagger.

Looking to the future, Glazier sees a return to hat wearing and hopes to see small specialist retailers in the High Street, along the lines of Sock Shop and Tie Rack. For this season he predicts a revival of the glamour of the 1930s film heroes for men, and more colourful felt hats trimmed with feather or fur for women.

Glazier has several young milliners working for him, among them Gayle McVay of UBU and Nick Maes, a newcomer who flamboyantly trims traditional tributes by Christy & Co, for which it is also a stockist.

The bags range from £30 for a leather trimmed canvas carriage bag to £100 for an all-leather tote bag. Just Bags and Hats, 7 Queens Arcade, Regent Street, W1.

## Stars and stripes

Paul Smith is on the march again. The designer, who recently opened a shop in New York, has brought an aspect of American fashion back to Britain with his new sportswear collection.

A more competitively priced and pared down version of his regular collection, it has been selling across the Atlantic for two seasons but is available in London for the first time next week. Maintaining his style, it includes shirts featuring mismatched stripes, £25, classic cotton drill trousers, £29 and pure silk polo shirts, £49. Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street, WC2.

Clare Lewis  
● Liz Smith is on holiday.

## Bright colours, sequins and embroidery are back. Meredith Etherington-Smith welcomes the well-scrubbed new hippie

I saw a young nouveau-hippie in Soho the other day and she reminded me of a row I had with my mother about 20 years ago. It all started because she would not buy me a lime green sheepskin waistcoat embroidered with citrus yellow flowers and shocking pink sequins by Afghanistani tribesmen.

"It smells," my mother said. "No, it doesn't," I whined. "It's the very latest look. It will go with my Indian muslin skirt, and everyone's wearing them." "Not in Tunbridge Wells they aren't," replied my mother.

Twenty years on, hippies are back again. You see them at fashion shows (in the audience, on the catwalk) and at a new wave of one-night clubs known as Acid House Evenings.

I desperately wanted to be a hippie. How I yearned to catch the bus in Sloane Square that would take me to Katmandu. How I longed to watch the sun come up over Stonehenge on Midsummer morning with similar liberated spirits.

Sheepskin waistcoats, embroidered muslin skirts, amber and sandalwood chunks strung roughly together with silver coins, sequined and jewelled jackets, lavishly embroidered trousers from Rajasthan and even the odd tapestry-weave Nehru jacket have come peacefully back into fashion. The yuppie minimalists have flung off their black-and-white threads and are treading the hippie trail to high-fashion nirvana.

It all started about a year ago when a few advanced fashion spirits mixed and matched clothes and accessories culled from the world's souks. Young fashion editors such as Debbie Mason of *Elle* caused a stir with their nouveau-hippie look.

Mason and other young fashionables, such as freelance stylist and ex-Vogueette Nikki Brewster, inspired Romo Gagli's collection for Callaghan, which in turn inspired a whole host of other voyagers along the hippie trail.

For his first ready-to-wear collection, Christian Lacroix, too, went ethnic. Both Gagli and Lacroix stuck to grand fabrics and embroideries for their expensive *couture* and *luxe* collections, but for younger clients only able to afford ready-to-wear they felt that hippie was where, as they used to say, it was at.

This return to flower-power dressing comes as no surprise, for hippie is the opposite of yuppie and fashion has always grown fat and rich on sudden about-turns. Hippies are discordant symphonies of colour, texture, embroidery and print. Their clothes convey a carefree sense that tomorrow, when and if it comes, will be spent watching the sun rise in Katmandu, rather than watching the mortgage interest rate rise in Clapham.

Hippies like to look messy, as if they have been sleeping under the stars; yuppies like to look immaculate, as if they have been slumbering under a designer duvet. Hippies love loads of earthy, clashing colours — so primitive, so real; yuppies live in a monochrome world. Yuppies are stay-at-homes-with-the-video; hippies like to look permanently *en voyage*.

There is, however, one similarity between yesterday's yuppie and today's hippie: they are both clean. Rediscovering the delights of being hip does not seem to go as far as abandoning the *bain moussant* as it did 20 years ago.

The curious thing about the hippie revival is that in certain parts of England hippies never went away.



The remnants of the original tribe still congregate in certain places, such as, believe it or not, Maidstone in Kent. There is a large alternative market, hippie pubs and whole hippie areas. Hippies are also to be found, when the sun shines, at Herne Bay, pretending they are on the banks of the Ganges. Glastonbury and its environs are another hippie haven, popular with those addicted to watching Nicolas Roeg's 1971 film *Glastonbury Fair*.

The West Country is also home to the remnants of a once-large group of upper-class hippies, much given in the late Sixties to life in expensive and rather grand communes where they vaguely grew or made things.

But Patricia and Sarah and Laura,

now in their mid-forties, are still dressing in granny-takes-a-trip skirts and scarves with coins sewn around them. There is one difference — they have now become mini-tycoons, owning sweater factories or built-in-kitchen and curtain-making companies and swooping around the lanes of Somerset and Wiltshire in new BMWs with ethnic beads clanking as they double-de-clutch.

Mid-Sixties models who in their prime were all legs and manes of long blonde hair have also relaxed into hippie mode in their middle years. Jean Shrimpton owns a hotel in Cornwall and Celia Hammond saves cats. That apostle of yuppie decor, Sir Terence Conran, is married to a neo-hippie, the cook Carol

ABOVE LEFT: Kimberly Watson, ex-model, freelance stylist, wears lace shirt, Camden Lock Market. Suede trousers, £199.99. Nigel Preston, to order 01-580 3361. Amber Jewellery, Sac Frés, 45 Old Bond Street, W1; antique shops, Brighton. Belt from Morocco.

ABOVE: Becky Bain, freelance stylist and headwork designer, wears Dikani waistcoat customised with modern beading. Beaded, hand-painted skirt, McBride, to order 01-485 4450. Embroidered Indian muslin undershirt, £15, Kensington Market, Kensington High Street, W8. Hand-beaded homburg, her own design. Mirror-becked glass earrings, £12, Kensington Market.

FAR LEFT: Debbie Mason, fashion director of *Elle*, wears batik sarong from Thailand. 1930s beaded top and 1950s paste earrings, Camden Passage. Bag from Morocco.

LEFT: Nikki Brewster, freelance stylist, wears an African top and skirt, a gift.

Recommended haunts: The Wardrobe, 7 Streatham Vale, SW16; Redress, 51 Endell Street, WC2; Post Caring, Essex Road, NW3; Antiquarius, 135 Kings Road, SW3; Camden Lock, NW3; Portobello Road, W10; Camden Passage, N1; Liberty, Regent Street, W1; Talisman, 383/4 Gray's Antique Market, W1.

Photographs: CRENA WATSON. Hair by Vicky at Molton Brown. Make-up by Arlene.

ine Conran, and of course there is always Lord Weymouth dreaming of a re-united Wessex at Longleat. Exponents of upper-class hippiness include most of the female Anglo-Irish aristocracy, still dreaming of Eleanor Rigby in their draughty castles.

I never did become a hippie 20 years ago, so when I see a new generation of hippies enjoying their clothes, collecting tatty pieces of lace and buying sequined boleros in flea-markets, I must admit I do feel a little wistful, because there is no doubt about it — hippies have a great deal more fun than yuppies.

Meredith Etherington-Smith is deputy and features editor of *Harpers & Queen*.

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## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Jane Rackham  
and Janet Crumie

## BBC1

- 6.00 **Ceejay AM**.  
6.35 **Leon Errol in Follow That Blonde** (b/w). 6.55 **Weather**.  
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Kirsty Wark and John Stapleton. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 7.55 and 8.25; regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27.  
8.35 **Flash Gordon's Trip to Mars** (b/w). 8.55 **Regional News** and weather.  
9.00 **News** and weather. 9.05 **But First Thelma** starts with the Pink Panther Show. Cartoons (r). 9.30 **Why Don't You** (r). Entertaining ideas for children at a loose end. 9.50 **Laurel and Hardy** (r). 10.00 **News** and weather, followed by **Silva** (Ceejay). 10.30 **Play School** (r). 10.55 **Five to Eleven**.  
11.00 **News** and weather, followed by **The Flintstones** (r). 11.25 **Man and Boy**. Mike Kendall and Simon King explore the Highlands in search of wildlife (r).  
12.00 **News** and weather, followed by **The Garden Party**. Joining Viv Lumsden and Eamonn Holmes at Glasgow's International Garden Festival is Evelyn Glennie, who overcame deafness to become an outstanding percussionist. 12.55 **Regional News** and weather.  
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Michael Buerk. Weather.  
1.30 **Neighbours**. Charlene's Warren is not so bad after all; and Helen has to face the truth about her artistic abilities.  
1.50 **The High Chaparral**. Vintage western series about a family of ranchers (r).  
2.40 **Bezaar**. Time and money saving tips including a party dress for under £10, and the low-down on the high street banks (r).  
3.10 **Lock, Stranger**. The work and life of Bessie Herson, a nature artist and Roman (r).  
3.35 **Valerie**. Domestic comedy series starring Valerie Harper (r).

## BBC2

- 6.55 **Open University**. Ends 7.30am. 9.00 **Ceejay**.  
12.30 **Open University**. Starts 1.20pm. 1.25 **Philomena** (r). 1.35 **Ceejay**.  
2.00 **News** and weather, followed by **Sign Extra** (r). 2.25 **One in Four**.  
3.00 **News** and weather, followed by **James Cagney: Once Upon a Time** (Ceejay) (r).  
3.40 **News** and weather, followed by **Regional News** and weather.  
4.00 **Dr Kildare**. Vintage medical series starring Richard Chamberlain as the debonair doctor (r).  
4.25 **Wainwright** returns to the Lake District to reminisce about the places that inspired his *Guide to the Lakeside Falls* (Ceejay) (r).  
5.00 **It's a Day** (r). A series of Drabble reports on guide dogs (r).  
5.30 **Gardeners' World** (r).  
6.00 **Film: The Fighting Kentuckian** (1949) (b/w). John Wayne stars as a Kentucky frontiersman, who falls in love with the daughter of an exiled French general and ends up defending the settlers' lands. Directed by George Wagner.

## BBC2

- 7.35 **Popeye Double Bill**.  
7.50 **St Leonard Hubert**. Profile of one of our greatest cricketers who, in 1938, scored a world record of 354 runs against Australia at the Oval.  
8.30 **On the Line**. Last in the series focuses on television coverage of sport. Snooker commentator Clive Everton reports on the effect on a sport when it is televised; plus a look at Rugby Union in Britain.  
9.00 **George Washington**. Episode five of the six-part series chronicling the life of the first president of the US (r).  
10.00 **Fort Fiesta**. Muriel Gray talks to John Clee and director Charles Crichton about their film *A Fish Called Wanda*, plus a review of Clint Eastwood's film about jazz saxophonist Charlie Parker, *Bird*.  
10.30 **Newsnight** with Peter Snow and Donald MacCormick.  
11.15 **One in Four**. Magazine programme about disability.  
11.30 **Open University**. Ends 12.30am.

## ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 **TV-am** begins with **The Morning Programme** introduced by Richard and Judy. Good Morning Britain presented by Mike Morris and Richard Keys; 8.50 **Wacday** for the young, with Jimmy Mallett.  
9.25 **Thames News** and weather.  
9.30 **What's My Line** presented by Angela Rippon. Celebrity panels try to guess the occupation of the contestants.  
10.00 **Plastic Man**. 10.25 **News**. Headlines: 10.30 **Stingray** (r). 11.00 **Elmer Fudd** (r). 11.10 **Reinbow**. 11.25 **Thames News** and weather.  
11.30 **About Britain**. Film portrait of the Woodford Valley in Wiltshire during five July days.  
12.00 **Gas Street**. Vince Hill's guests include Hinge and Bracket, and singer Clive Griffin.  
12.30 **The Sufferers**. Australian family drama serial set in the 1940s.  
1.00 **News** at One with John Suchet.  
1.30 **Quincy**. The police reporter falls in love with an amnesia victim and tries to help her find her past (r).  
2.30 **Teach Your Child to Cook**. Fay Maschler cracks the secret of cooking with eggs.  
3.00 **Anything Goes**. Paul Barnes goes on the Granada TV Studios tour and Pam Rhodes' guests sail for the Isle of Wight.  
3.25 **Thames News** and weather.  
3.50 **The Young Doctors**. Medical drama.  
4.00 **Rainbow**. 4.15 **Rob A Dub Dub**. Can Do That!  
4.15 **Give Us a Clue**. Celebrity quiz with Richard Davies, Nerys Hughes, Alki Macdonald, Mike Read, Angela Rippon and Dennis Taylor (r).  
4.45 **News**.  
5.00 **Thames News** and weather, followed by **Crimewatch**.  
5.30 **Film: The Sword and the Rose** (1953). Walt Disney version of England in the 16th century starring Glynis Johns as the young and wilful Mary Tudor, Richard Todd as Charles Brandon, the commoner who loves her, and James Robertson as her brother, King Henry VIII. Directed by Ken Annakin.  
6.00 **The Bill**. A series of Sun Hill police station are in friendly mood. PC Smith meets a street-wise young lad; and PC Ramsey makes a four-legged friend.  
6.30 **Wheel of Fortune**. Game show hosted by Nicky Campbell and Angela Elwood.  
7.00 **Wipe Out**. Home Office investigator Max Raines visits someone he hopes will solve the mystery, but not before there are two more victims.  
10.00 **News** at Ten with Sandy Gall and Carol Barnes. 10.30 **Thames News** and weather.  
10.35 **Scandal of the Lost Tribe**. (see Choice).  
11.35 **Film: Children of the Corn** (1984). Based on a short story by horror writer Stephen King about a rural cult in America's mid-west that requires human sacrifices to save the cornfields. Directed by Fritz Kiersch.  
1.10 **World Chess Championship**. Continuing the quarter-final moves between Nigel Short and Jon Speelman.  
1.30 **For the Honor of Her Country**. Portrait of the champion athlete of France - from cyclist Paul Masson to skier Jean-Claude Killy.  
2.00 **News**. Headlines, followed by **Film: St Helena - Killer Volcano** (1981). Can a geologist convince the surrounding population that a long-dormant volcano is about to erupt again? With Art Carney, Cassie Yates and David Hoffman. Directed by Ernest Pintoff.  
4.00 **News**. Headlines, followed by **Superstars** of Wrestling, including Bobo Brazil and Sambo Valiente.  
5.00 **Morning News** presented by David Coss.

## CHANNEL 4

- 12.00 **Just 4 Fun** (r).  
12.30 **Business Day**.  
1.00 **Sesame Street**.  
2.00 **Film: Uncle Vanya** (b/w) (1963). Laurence Olivier, Michael Redgrave, Sybil Thorndike and Joan Plowright in a taped version of the Chichester Festival Theatre's production of the classic Chekhov drama. Directed by John Gielgud.  
4.00 **Valued Opinion**. Roy Davies of Sotheby's describes the pitfalls of collecting masterpieces (r).  
4.15 **Easy Does It**. Gentle exercises for the over-50s. (Oracle).  
4.30 **Current Affairs**.  
5.00 **The Abbott and Costello Show** (b/w).  
5.30 **The Cosby Show**. Sitcom with Bill Cosby as an obstetrician with family problems (r).  
6.00 **Games**. Last documentary in the series examines sportsmen from developing countries (r).  
6.45 **Challenge to Sport**. Video about history.  
7.00 **Channel 4 News**.  
7.30 **Comment**, followed by weather.

## The Stone Age scandal



An age of innocence that never existed: the Tasaday of the Philippines who were presented to the Western media as a genuine lost tribe untouched by the modern world (ITV, 10.35pm)

## TELEVISION CHOICE

**Scandal of the Lost Tribe** (ITV, 10.35pm) comes up with a major scoop. In 1971 a Stone Age tribe was discovered in the Philippines wearing leaves and waving stone axes. The *National Geographic* magazine and NBC were among the first to film these troglodytes, hitherto completely cut off from the modern world, and made much of their peaceful ways (they had no word for war). Children learned about them at school and they were listed in encyclopaedias. In fact, the Tasaday were a local tribe who had been bribed to undress and dance around for the benefit of the journalists, who were admittedly disoriented after travelling deep into the remotest jungle for this privilege. Because there are 7,000 islands in the Philippines and much dense unexplored rain forest, no one questioned the authenticity of this find. It really was a magnificent hoax.

Central TV's gripping documentary reveals behind the audacity of the bluff a sordid tale that's got the lot: power, greed, hubris, intimidation, embezzlement, prostitution and a trail of corruption that, as in all classic mysteries, touches the highest in the land. As a story it is worthy of Joseph Conrad. At the heart of the scandal was Manuel Elizalde Jr from the fifth richest family of the Philippines, educated at Harvard, a playboy of the ruling class and crony of President Marcos who made him a consultant on Tribal Minorities. This was a position Elizalde used to cultivate an image as the visionary and conscience of a nation (some still talk of him this way). Part of his task was to protect tribal ancestral lands, rich in minerals, from

being exploited by land-grabbers: after seeing off the opposition he helped himself and armed his henchmen, who still wield power in the area. A tribal charity was set up and the funds misappropriated, young girls sent to the capital on educational scholarships found themselves prisoners in a guarded mansion, where they were offered to businessmen. Elizalde, with his winking cap, helicopter and suitcase of money ("You want to see my God? Here is my God"), cuts a self-consciously rakish figure, albeit deeply shifty, with a flare for stage management: "Cecil B. De Mille could not have done better," says someone of him. Although Elizalde himself remains elusive, the programme gets close to the damage done and reveals, yet again, what a vile regime Marcos's was.

Chris Petit

## An American showcase

## RADIO CHOICE

As well as giving us a chance to marvel yet again at one of the enduring masterpieces of the 19th century, Beethoven's Emperor Concerto, tonight's Prom (Radio 3, 7.30pm) provides an impressive showcase for contemporary American music-making. The featured orchestra is the New York Philharmonic, the longest established orchestral ensemble in America. It began life in 1842 as the Philharmonic Society of New York. The fact that one of the works the NYPO will play tonight is *Symbolon*, by the Miami-born composer Ellen Taaffe Zwilich, calls to mind those far-off days when resented American composers like Philadelphia-born William Henry Fry were justified in complaining that the Philharmonic Society was "an incubus on art, never having asked for, or performed, a



Premiere from the Proms: Zubin Mehta (R3, 7.30pm)

single American composition during the first 11 years of its existence". As for Ellen Taaffe Zwilich herself, if her name rings a bell with you it will probably be because in 1983, when she wrote her *Symphony No 1* (you can hear it, played by the Indianapolis SO, on Radio 3 at 4.30pm), she became the first woman to receive the Pulitzer prize in music. Tonight's Prom performs

manoeuvres of her *Symbolon* is its European premiere. Zubin Mehta conducts.

The exact geographical location of Michael Butt's play *Forgeries* (Radio 4, 3pm) is only hazily defined, but I take it to be somewhere in the West because the interrogator and interrogated are, respectively, called Douglas and Faulkner. By process of elimination, the political prisoner, whose published journal is the play's springboard, must have of course been against a regime in the East. In fact it matters little where the line of latitude is drawn because what *Forgeries* appears to be saying is that, in the interest of stable interstate relations, it is necessary that a sacrificial lamb should sometimes be prepared for slaughter. Butt implies that appeasement is no less objectionable as a euphemism for political immaturity than saying that a tape-recording of some incriminating evidence is an "administrative aid".

Peter Davalle

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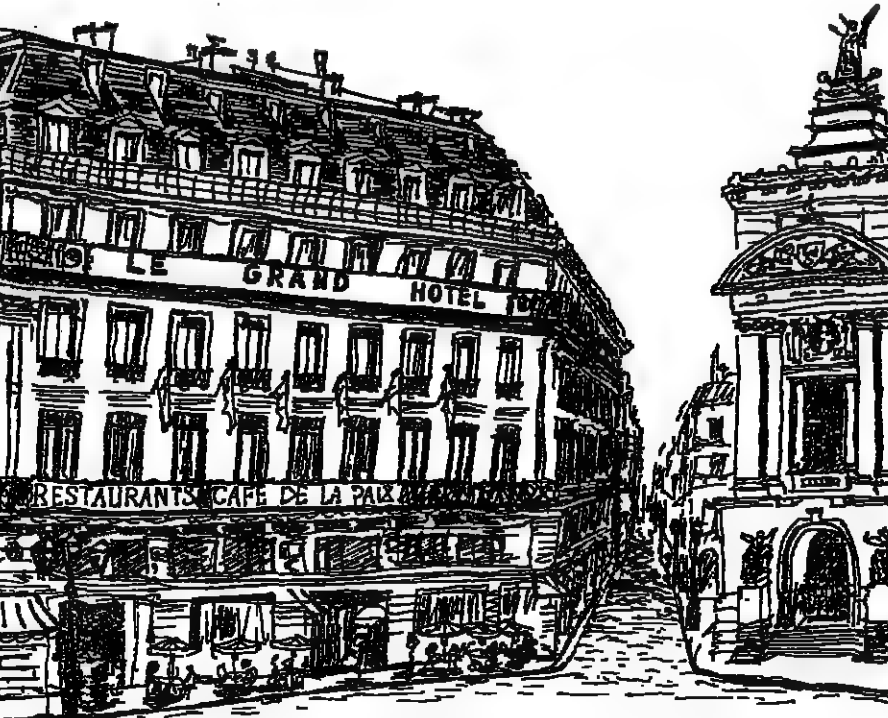
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AGAIN AND AGAIN

## Radio 1

- 8.50 **Weather** followed by **News**.  
9.00 **Morning Concert**: Frank (Psychic) Basile SO under Armin Jordan.  
9.30 **News**.  
9.35 **Berlioz** (Overture): Benvenuto Cellini: Strasbourg PO under Alain Lombard; Poulenc (Voyage) 1.45 Cliff Morgan; 2.05 Gloria Hummell; 3.35 Adrian Love; 4.05 John Dunn; 7.00 Steve Race presents The Radio Orchestra; 7.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 8.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 8.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 9.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 9.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 10.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 10.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 11.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 11.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 12.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold.

## Radio 2

- 8.50 **Weather** followed by **News**.  
9.00 **Morning Concert**: Frank (Psychic) Basile SO under Armin Jordan.  
9.30 **News**.  
9.35 **Berlioz** (Overture): Benvenuto Cellini: Strasbourg PO under Alain Lombard; Poulenc (Voyage) 1.45 Cliff Morgan; 2.05 Gloria Hummell; 3.35 Adrian Love; 4.05 John Dunn; 7.00 Steve Race presents The Radio Orchestra; 7.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 8.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 8.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 9.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 9.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 10.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 10.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 11.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 11.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 12.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold.

## Radio 3

- 8.50 **Weather** followed by **News**.  
9.00 **Morning Concert**: Frank (Psychic) Basile SO under Armin Jordan.  
9.30 **News**.  
9.35 **Berlioz** (Overture): Benvenuto Cellini: Strasbourg PO under Alain Lombard; Poulenc (Voyage) 1.45 Cliff Morgan; 2.05 Gloria Hummell; 3.35 Adrian Love; 4.05 John Dunn; 7.00 Steve Race presents The Radio Orchestra; 7.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 8.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 8.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 9.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 9.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 10.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 10.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 11.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 11.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 12.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold.

## Radio 4

- 8.50 **Weather** followed by **News**.  
9.00 **Morning Concert**: Frank (Psychic) Basile SO under Armin Jordan.  
9.30 **News**.  
9.35 **Berlioz** (Overture): Benvenuto Cellini: Strasbourg PO under Alain Lombard; Poulenc (Voyage) 1.45 Cliff Morgan; 2.05 Gloria Hummell; 3.35 Adrian Love; 4.05 John Dunn; 7.00 Steve Race presents The Radio Orchestra; 7.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 8.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 8.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 9.00 Vince Hill's Solid Gold; 9.30 Radio 1's Big Band; 10.00 Vince



# UK commits £76m to vast space probe

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The UK is to spend £76 million on the largest collaborative space venture involving British researchers, it was announced yesterday. The money will go towards an international research programme planned by the European Space Agency and the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa), costing a total of £200 million.

The project comprises two space missions, starting in 1995, which will investigate the interior of the Sun and how powerful fluctuations in its behaviour interact with the protective magnetic envelope surrounding the Earth and its effects on the climate.

Mr Arthur Pryor, director general of the British National Space Centre, yesterday said the venture was "the most exciting and challenging undertaking by British space scientists". But "no new money had been allocated for space research."

The expenditure over the next 10 years would be covered by the British space budget which is more than £134 million a year.

However, he said the European Space Agency had asked Britain to review its veto on a 5 per cent increase in spending for a group of four space science programmes called Horizon 2000. Mr Pryor said the question would be considered later this year.

Meanwhile, the first of the Horizon 2000 schemes to go ahead, and the subject of yesterday's announcement, is called the Solar Terrestrial Science Programme.

It will consist of two space missions, labelled Soho (solar and heliospheric observatory) and Cluster (because it consists of a cluster of four identical hat-box shaped space craft).

The bulk of the UK money, £72 million, will come from the Science and Engineering Research Council, in grants to 10 British universities and research institutes, which have been chosen to design four of the 11 experiments.

Professor Bill Mitchell, chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council, said the decision should remove uncertainty for a large number of space scientists worried about their future.

Industry will receive contracts worth about £64 million in the UK over the next two years, benefiting scientific instrument manufacturers and many small companies.

The Solar Terrestrial mission is the cornerstone of Horizon 2000, whose projects are planned to extend to the year 2007.

Soho will be launched early in 1995. It will not orbit the Earth, like a traditional satellite, but will travel to a point between the Sun and the Earth at which the probe will be equally influenced by the gravity of both.

That is about 1.5 million kilometres from Earth, where it will sit almost stationary in space, providing a continuous view of the Sun.

On board will be a dozen scientific instruments, which will try to explore:

- The nature of the solar atmosphere, that can be seen only during an eclipse, and how it is heated.
- How the Sun ejects up to a million tonnes of material into space a day, forming a solar wind that sweeps past Earth and other planets.
- The reactions of solar interior, which will be explored by a new method of seismic recording comparable to that carried out by geologists on Earth.

Solar disturbances interact with the Earth's magnetic field to produce the spectacular aurora, commonly known as the northern or southern lights. Variations in the solar wind alter the Earth's magnetic field, disrupting radio communications.

The changing magnetic field, in turn, can cause the Earth's atmosphere to shrink or expand. Such activity can cause satellites to come back to Earth prematurely.

The Cluster experiment is a new type of space mission, consisting of four identical spacecraft flying in close formation in orbit round the Earth.

They will be launched together at the end of 1995, and placed in an orbit of 120,000 kilometres by 20,000 kilometres.

They will explore the magnetosphere which is a protective envelope around the Earth.

## Daughter disqualifies mother from Olympics

Continued from page 1

lucrative Boston Marathon the next day, Marot voiced objections, saying only those who raced in London should be considered for Seoul.

As fate dictated, injury forced Marot herself to miss the London race but hope remained when she was promised an Olympic vest once she proved she was fit. This pledge could not be honoured once it came to light that the selectors had by a 6-2 telephone vote given Welch the vacant third

Olympic place.

Welch was duly chosen, but in the space of a few days last week the team collapsed. Ford quit; Marot was given her place then withdrew as she judged she was ill-prepared; and Welch retired with a stress fracture. Now, Fudge, also aggrieved at not being given preference over Marot, has bid adieu to her Games debut as well. If there was a gold medal to be awarded for Olympic abstinence Britain would well be in the running.

## Survivor of Soviet rail inferno



A woman walking away from the blazing wreckage of the Leningrad-Moscow express which was derailed near Bologoye last week, killing 28 people and injuring 104, in the first photograph of the disaster to be released in the West. It was taken by another passenger and made available to Reuters yesterday. At the time officials blamed defective track for the accident.

## Murdered officer honoured

Continued from page 1

Sergeant Pengelly, armed with a truncheon and a shield, attacked the mob single-handed and routed them but it was too late to save his colleague.

The announcement of the awards in today's edition of the *London Gazette* says: "Sergeant Pengelly, with total disregard for his own safety, was the first to drive back the heavily armed youths."

"All the officers involved displayed outstanding bravery and devotion to duty when they were faced by this hostile mob."

The announcement records the events that led up to PC Blakelock's murder as police and fire officers retreated from the mob looting a supermarket on the first floor of a block of flats and hurling petrol bombs and bricks.

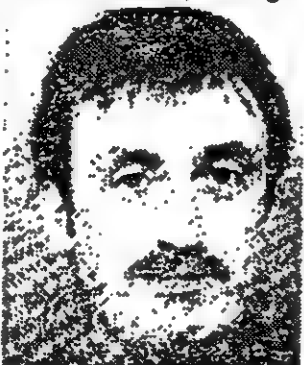
"When the police and fire officers reached the ground they became open to attack from all directions from a crowd of some 300 youths. They had no alternative but to split up and to try to fight their way through the crowd to safety."

"Constables Blakelock and

Coombes fell or were knocked to the ground. A mob of youths set upon Constable Blakelock and brutally attacked him. Sergeant Pengelly sought to beat off, with his truncheon, those around Constable Blakelock.

"The other police, instead of seeking safety, either joined Sergeant Pengelly, and managed to drive back the heavily armed youths, and drag their severely injured colleague away; or turned to Constable Coombes who had been attacked and was lying on the ground near by."

Last year, Winston Silcott, aged 27, Enghin Raghip and Mark Braithwaite, both aged



Constable Blakelock.

20, and all from north London, were sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of PC Blakelock.

The full list of awards made as a result of the incident is: George Medal: Sergeant David Pengelly, Queen's Gallantry Medal: PC Miles Barton, PC Keith Blakelock, PC Robin Clark, PC Richard Coombes, PC Martyn Howells, PC Stephen Martin, PC Kenneth Milne, PC Ricky Pandya, PC Maxwell Roberts, PC Michael Shepherd, PC Alan Tappin.

In other awards announced yesterday, Sergeant John Speed, shot dead on duty in Leeds in 1984, posthumously receives the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct. Sergeant Speed, aged 39, of the West Yorkshire Police, was killed by a bullet through the neck outside Leeds Parish Church while attempting to detain an armed robber who had previously wounded a police officer.

Edwin Goodman, a fireman from Croydon who died in March last year while rescuing two farmworkers trapped inside a flume-filled grain silo, is awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal.

## Princess named Beatrice

Continued from page 1

ever said then; for I have heard my daughter say, she hath often dreamed of unhappiness, and waked herself with laughing."

Middle names are largely up to the parents, but the first name is of dynastic importance. The Duchess's supposed preference for Annabel would have been overruled on the ground that it is the name of a London nightclub popular among the quasi-aristocracy.

There is no word yet of a christening, which is unlikely to take place before late October. The Duke of York is now on his way back to his naval posting on the destroyer HMS Edinburgh in the Far East, and the couple will undertake a visit to Australia as part of its biennial celebrations on September 28 to October 7. Palace sources said yesterday that the Duchess would almost certainly have to leave Princess Beatrice behind.

## Bush camp unease grows

## 'Playboy' adds to Quayle crisis

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Senator Dan Quayle, declaring that "by golly, I'm proud that mom and dad wanted to help me", began a two-day crash course with senior Republican advisers yesterday to salvage his battered vice-presidential campaign.

Controversies continue to dog him, and there appears to be growing fears among Mr George Bush's top aides that he may have to be dropped if his presence continues to distract from the campaign message.

The Vice-President said bluntly that Mr Quayle "has got to get his act together, get the schedule going. He'll do very, very well."

The Senator has abandoned the campaign trail for at least two days while he attends strategy sessions in Washington with Mr James Baker, the Bush campaign manager, and other top aides.

Mr Quayle said yesterday that he had not become a campaign liability, despite questions about his military and academic record.

But another deeply embarrassing controversy faces him.

Paula Parkinson, a one-time congressional lobbyist who posed nude for *Playboy*, plans to pose again in the November issue — the same month as the election — and to talk about a weekend she spent in 1980 with a small group of men, including her lover and Mr Quayle. There was never any suggestion of a sexual relationship between her and the Senator.

Questions about how Mr Quayle got into law school continued yesterday. He had only a grade C average from college, insufficient for entry into Indiana University Law School, but he nevertheless persuaded the Dean to let him.

Mr Quayle comes from one of the richest and most powerful families in the state.

"I was your proverbial C-plus student," he acknowledged yesterday. "My grades

in college were not good, I must confess."

He entered law school in 1970 as a part-time night student. Several former teachers have described him as an average or below-average student.

But it is the use of family influence to get him into the National Guard that continues to damage his credibility as a hawk on defence issues. It was no accident that he was absent yesterday when Mr Bush addressed the national convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago. Bush aides insisted that Mr Quayle's temporary absence from campaigning was designed merely to allow him to put together a national strategy. There was no suggestion of Mr Bush dropping him from the ticket. The Senator will be introduced to his new press secretary, Mr David Prosper, a veteran of the White House and Interior Department.

Senator Bob Dole, who still carries the wounds of his Second World War service, said bluntly that candidates other than Mr Quayle were better qualified to be vice-president.

"I must tell you, in my generation you knew who was in the Guard and who was in uniform fighting for their country," he said.

Mr Dole, a leading contender to run on the vice-presidential ticket with Mr Bush, noted that many people of Mr Quayle's generation had joined the National Guard, but there would be "a problem" if it was found that the Senator had used special influence to find a place.

He noted that the so-called Reagan Democrats — mostly blue-collar conservatives — "didn't have anyone they could call" to avoid going to Vietnam, and might now be put off voting for the Republicans.

Photograph page 7

## Thatcher to meet Walesa in Gdansk

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Editor

Mrs Thatcher is to meet Mr Leszek Walesa, the Solidarity leader, probably in Gdansk on October 18, *The Times* has learnt.

After months of uncertainty over whether and when he would visit to Poland would take place, Downing Street sources were no longer denying yesterday that it was fixed, though still refusing to make any public statement. But *The Times* understands that a definite agreement, including the date, has been reached with the Polish Government.

The date was given yesterday by Lord Bethell, MEP for London North West, who was in close contact with Downing Street and the Polish Government over the itinerary, with Warsaw objecting to her plans to visit Gdansk.

But if the strike at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, which started yesterday under Mr Walesa's leadership, is put

down with serious violence, the Prime Minister is likely to call off his dogs, he believes.

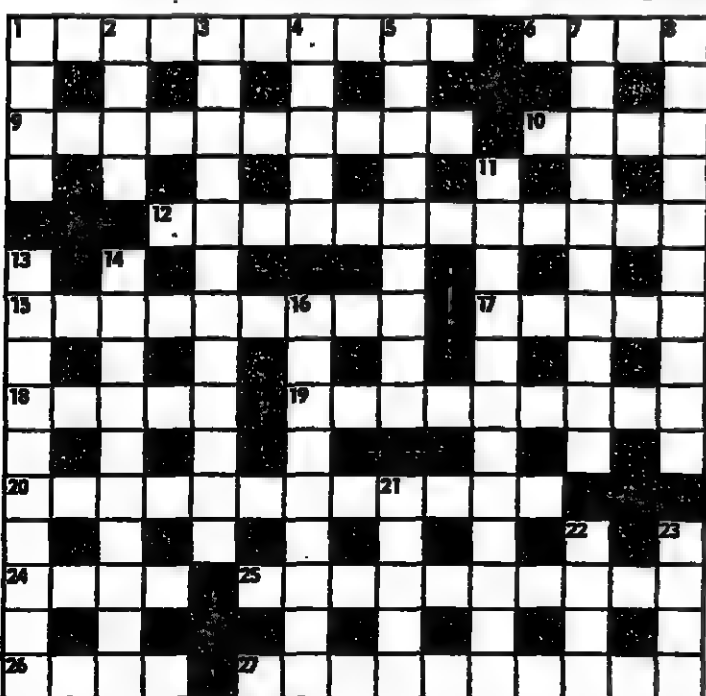
"I believe the local people will turn out in considerable force to express their admiration. It is not an exaggeration to say that she is revered by many people in Poland."

Her support for Solidarity, and the fact that British ministers have always held wreaths at the grave of the murdered priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, has given encouragement to those in Poland seeking a broader measure of democracy.

For months that date of Mrs Thatcher's visit have been in doubt, amid signs of a disagreement between Downing Street and the Polish Government over the itinerary, with Warsaw objecting to her plans to visit Gdansk.

Peace in Poland, page 6

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,755



- ACROSS
- 1 In Trier got terrible skin irritation (10).
  - 6 Prophet's claim to greatness (4).
  - 9 Police at Communist Party riot in a fury (10).
  - 10 Shrub found in a Nilotic region (4).
  - 12 In where medium met the archbishop (6,6).
  - 15 A grocer with an awful pride (9).
  - 17 Makes eyes at a man on turning to leave (5).
  - 18 Legislate to reverse punishment one's taken from it (5).
  - 20 Sequences of explosions heard on the battlefield? (6,6).
  - 24 Admits having no points (4).
  - 25 Withstanding underground movement (10).
  - 26 One who fastens the line (4).
  - 27 "As in the lowly air of" (Gilbert) (5,5).
- DOWN
- 1 Muslim leader admits he's a Frenchman (4).
  - 2 Omar's singer has a very small part (4).
  - 3 He's not the type to settle for a very rich gem (7,5).
  - 4 Hurried one, in a way (5).
  - 5 Queen's terrible revenge incarnating upper class individual (9).
  - 7 Use fingers to eat a pizza in the break (10).
  - 8 Metal right, say, for making a joint (10).
  - 11 Devil the saint scolded showed his feelings (12).
  - 13 Drink with Dicky in the dockyard area (10).
  - 14 Fix beforehand to put pawn on back row (10).
  - 16 Orientals drink at river joints, they say (9).
  - 21 Force right into the joint (5).
  - 22 Trendy accountant who lived in S. America (4).
  - 23 Strapping girl? (4).

## WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

CAFARD

- a. Terminal nasal
- b. Malicious slander
- c. A type of coffee percolator

FUMETS

- a. Dominican cigarrillas
- b. Kipperd whitefish
- c. Deer's dung

ACROMATICAL

- a. Private
- b. Colorless or perspicacious
- c. Innumerate

TIRIT

- a. A scale on the trumpet
- b. The chaffinch
- c. A tin

Answers on page 16, column 1

## Solution to Puzzle No 17,754

PORTRAY MANGLERS  
LOEAEIET  
ALONG RINGFENCE  
STUDDFIAX  
TRIPLE CLOVES  
EFLAELICZARACE  
RIGHT REALISTIC  
E O E A N M S O  
RECURRING PLAIN  
R F S R V C  
ACTION HUMAN  
A B E R R O D R I  
BRAINWAVE E D I C T  
L D O L E N G E  
T E R M I A L F A T H E R

## WEATHER

A weak frontal system will slowly clear from eastern districts of England. It will be a cloudy start over much of the country, particularly over England and Wales, with a little rain or drizzle over the Midlands and south-east England. It will become bright across Northern Ireland and western Scotland during the morning, with brighter spells developing further east. Outlook for Wednesday and Thursday: Remaining unsettled with showers or longer spells of rain.

## ABROAD

MONDAY: 1-4: rain; 5-10: drizzle; 11-12: rain; 13-15: rain; 16-18: rain; 19-21: rain; 22-24: rain; 25-27: rain; 28-30: rain; 31: rain.

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# UK manufacturing export growth falling, says survey

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

British manufacturing export growth is falling "very significantly" in most regions as goods pour into a home market which is still expanding because of the continuing consumer boom.

The brake on exports has come hardest in strong exporting regions like London, the Thames Valley and the North-west, with the growth trend showing signs of turning to a decline, according to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

But the association's latest quarterly survey to June showed that among the 3,000 companies in 13 regions surveyed confidence about turnover growth and profitability was still high with more planning fresh investment.

Mr Roger Burman, the association's chairman, said: "The overall situation is by no means gloomy. But too much is hanging on high consumer demand fuelled by easy credit."

Mr Burman called for greater control on consumer credit and added: "To bring things back into balance, and to create space for exports, we must not rely solely on high interest rates. Consumer credit must be reined in using



Credit curb call: Roger Burman (Photograph: James Morgan)

more precise instruments than the blunderbuss of interest rates which hits as many wrong targets as right ones."

The association is still formulating a policy on how the consumer boom should be curbed. One option might be for credit card charges to be increased for those taking up extended credit, suggested Mr Burman. Among London

manufacturing exporters nearly a third on balance were reporting increases in export orders earlier this year but in the association's second quarter survey the balance slipped to minus 1 per cent.

Other negative balances were on Merseyside (minus 2 per cent against the previous quarter's plus 25 per cent), Buckinghamshire and Berk-

shire (minus 9 per cent against plus 20 per cent) and Greater Manchester (a switch from an earlier plus 9 per cent down to minus 6 per cent).

The East Midlands dropped from plus 20 per cent to plus 2 per cent, East Anglia declined from plus 28 per cent to plus 13 per cent and the North-east eased from plus 10 per cent to a zero balance.

A balance of 57 per cent of manufacturers are still expecting turnover growth with some areas outside the South-east showing the greatest optimism.

The North-east had a positive balance of 76 per cent and Wales of 78 per cent.

A balance of 31 per cent companies were revising investment plans upward compared to 25 per cent in the first quarter.

Employment prospects looked good in both manufacturing and the services sectors.

Skill shortages are still an acute problem in some areas. In the Thames Valley nearly all companies are experiencing some difficulties in recruitment.

In London 72 per cent of manufacturing and construction employers have been affected.

But the problem is becoming more widespread as the regions get busier.

## Plessey to lead radar contract

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

Plessey, the electronics company headed by Sir John Clark, has been appointed by the Ministry of Defence as lead contractor for Britain's share in developing a new Nato air defence "friend or foe" radar-based identification system.

The total system will be supplied over a considerable number of years at a cost which will probably be in the region of £2 billion.

The British share, one of the biggest defence electronics projects, could be worth eventually as much as £500 million.

Plessey, which plans to subcontract some work within Britain, expects its Plessey Avionics factories at Portsmouth and Christchurch in Hampshire to gain most of the benefit.

But some of the technology will be tackled at its Northampton facility. Eventually some additional jobs are likely to be created, but a Plessey spokesman said that at the moment it is too early to estimate how many.

Plessey is exploring the possibility of linking up with other companies abroad.

The strongest possibility is with the Siemens company in West Germany. This will to an extent dictate how much of the total contract will fall to Plessey.

Other main contractors for the project are Thomson in France, Italtel in Italy and Celsica in Spain.

The new identification system will replace one which was developed in the 1960s with which Plessey was also associated.

It will be used by both warships and aircraft in air defence. Signals are beamed out and depending on the information sent back it can be gauged whether or not incoming missiles or aircraft are friends or foes.

## COMMENT The dollar choice that faces the authorities

There was always a fear that the post-crash policy co-ordination that kept currencies stable under the Louvre accord would break down under the pressures of the US presidential election. And so it is proving. The Federal Reserve, in undisputed temporary charge of anti-inflationary policy, seems perfectly happy to let interest rates rise. The US Treasury evidently does not think a strong dollar is bad for George Bush. The latest polls are unlikely to change that view.

Bundesbank may well raise its securities repurchase rate from 4.25 per cent to 4.5 per cent today as a gesture. The first post-holiday meeting of the Bundesbank council on Thursday will surely discuss whether more drastic interest rate moves are needed to stabilize the currency.

The Japanese seem to have little inclination to raise their 2.5 per cent discount rate if they do not have to, since Mr Takeshita sees Japan's international task as keeping growth going.

That makes the dollar an attractive option for the speculators. Last week, co-ordinated intervention seemed to have convinced the markets that the central banks would not allow the US currency to run away. So it relapsed from its highs after its extraordinary about-turn on the publication of the US trade figures.

But the market had another go yesterday. Enough central banks turned out in response for a wide-angle team photograph. But they could only contain dollar strength. So the authorities will now have to look beyond intervention and may have to make a choice between allowing the dollar to go free or risk jacking up interest rates round the world.

The Germans, whose currency has faced the brunt of the attack, will have to answer this question first. The

Unless the Bundesbank acts straight away, sterling is only likely to come under immediate pressure if the balance of payments deficit announced on Thursday is right at the top of market forecasts. These range from £850 million to £1.2 billion.

The danger for Nigel Lawson is more likely to come once the dollar/mark battle has been resolved.

It is already apparent that the British bank and building society lending figures appearing in four weeks' time will still reflect overheating and the bulge in housebuying rather than the monetary tightening - which will only boost the retail price index. With luck, the pound may enjoy another month's grace. At this stage, however, it looks as if only the brave will be long of sterling come October.

## Harvard pays the price

Harvard Securities now looks to be paying the price for a string of complaints - more than 300 since 1984 - made by its clients to the DTI and the Securities and Investments Board. Many financial journalists will confirm that of the firms which specialized in high-risk equity investments, Harvard tended to attract more than its share of unhappy customers. If anything, those 337 who took the time and effort to put their grumbles on paper and send them to the regulators are probably a minority.

Investors still holding Harvard "over the counter stocks" which are not listed on the Stock Exchange might be well advised to reconsider the future of their holdings. Unfortunately for them, they are dependent on the ability of Harvard itself to find buyers in most cases. In the past this factor, difficulty or inability to sell shares, has proved a source of complaint about Harvard.

It is possible that Harvard has simply been unlucky in the clients which it has attracted in what has always been a high risk area of investment. Nevertheless, the SIB rules make much of the tricky business of ensuring that investors and their degree of aversion to risky stocks are more or less matched through the much criticized client agreements and "know your client" requirements of the new financial services legislation. These may be complex and require a great deal of information to be exchanged on both sides. But if in time, they prove effective in ensuring that highly speculative investments are made only by those who can afford the inevitable share of losses in the full knowledge of the gamble which is being undertaken, then the SIB will have made a significant contribution.

Yesterday's meeting between DTI officials and a group of investors who sunk their cash into a defunct Harvard promotion called VTC will hardly have helped the efforts of the former licensed dealer in securities to gain the official authorizations which it will need to continue in business.

The outlook for Harvard can scarcely be described as rosy. It was refused Stock Exchange membership last year, has been subject to DTI scrutiny for more than a year and has not yet been given full recognition by either Fimbra, the Securities Association or the SIB.

## Butterworth to buy Thorpe

Butterworth, the book publishing subsidiary of Reed International, has agreed to buy D W Thorpe, an Australian publisher, from McPherson's.

Thorpe, which owns Australian Bookseller and Publisher, Australian Stationer and Newsagent as well as leading bibliographies, has an annual turnover of about Aus\$1.4 million.

## Telfos delays decision on 28.6% stake in Runciman

By Alexandra Jackson

Telfos Holdings, the engineering group which failed at the weekend to take over Walter Runciman, the shipping, security and insurance company, for £31 million, is letting the dust settle before deciding what to do with its 28.6 per cent shareholding in its escaped prey.

Mr Jo Malins, the chief executive of Telfos, said yesterday: "We are very pleased with our substantial investment for which we paid £7 million. We may seek board

representation or on the other hand if we had a very good offer for our holding we may sell it."

Mr Malins added: "I have telephoned Garry Runciman to congratulate him on the defence and am arranging a meeting with him."

Mr Runciman, the chairman of Walter Runciman, said: "The bid has been a great distraction to us and we will now be able to get on with running the business. As one of our major shareholders I

shall be happy to talk to Telfos as soon as we can arrange it."

Mr Malins said it was too early to consider whether it would be feasible to call a Runciman extraordinary meeting to try to vote out the existing management.

Runciman is due to publish its interim results in October. It has forecast pre-tax profits for the year to end-December of £3.8 million, up 29 per cent. Walter Runciman shares fell 18p to 313p while Telfos's rose from 170p to 175p.

## James Fisher up 9 per cent

By Wolfgang Mischak

James Fisher, the shipping and port operator, which is based in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, announced a 9 per cent rise in pre-tax profits yesterday to £1.56 million on sales marginally down to £15.15 million in the six months ended June.

The rise in earnings before tax stems from lower depreciation and interest charges, down by £500,000 and £1 million respectively, as operating profits declined from £2.45 million to £2.2 million.

The company said its shipping business performed better than its port interests, as the shipping market showed a general upturn since the end of last year. The port business, was disappointing due to intensified international competition.

As a result of the decline in the port business, the company sold three of its port subsidiaries in May, raising £16 million. In the interim accounts, James Fisher announced an extraordinary dividend of £4.85 million which represents the surplus over book value of the disposal at £9 million less tax.

The company said that the benefits of the restructuring of its port interests will not be felt until 1989. The sale also helps to reduce the company's previously high gearing of about 90 per cent down to about 20 per cent.

James Fisher's share price, which closed unchanged at 148p yesterday, trades at multiple of 13.5, above the sector average of about 9, reflecting market expectation of a bid at some stage after takeover rumours surfaced earlier this year.

## Hard Rock offer is unconditional

By Michael Tate

Pleasurama's £63 million offer for the ordinary shares in the Hard Rock Cafe chain has gone unconditional. Holders of 91.38 per cent of the ordinary shares, representing 88.03 per cent of the votes, have accepted the terms.

Holders of the Class A restricted voting shares will decide at a meeting on September 7.

The deal's success has been threatened by Mecca Leisure's £620 million bid for Pleasurama, which at one point was conditional on the withdrawal

of the Hard Rock offer. But Mecca's bluff was called and its bid, rejected by the Pleasurama board, still stands.

Meanwhile, Pleasurama's interim results are due tomorrow and should show a substantial increase in pre-tax profits.

## Mike slips away so quietly

Top City economist Mike Osborne, who worked for Kleinwort Benson for more than seven years, has quietly slipped away from the Square Mile. Osborne, known among his economic colleagues as an ardent supporter of the Prime Minister's economic policies, has, I hear, gone off to practise what Mrs Thatcher preaches by running a small business of his own. A regular lunch-time guest at the Gresham Club - the City's answer to the Reform Club - he disappeared from such haunts almost two months ago to concentrate on his residential property development company, based in London. "I left quietly because I simply wanted to ensure a smooth hand over of the business," he tells me. "I spent 10 years in the City and decided to end it there. It's as simple as that. It was a very amicable parting." His replacement as the chief economist at Kleinwort's is Anthony Thomas, aged 31, who was educated at Oxford and the London School of Economics before spending six years at the Bank of England. He joined Kleinwort's - or rather the broker, before the merger, Grieson Grant - three years ago and was its chief international economist until this latest promotion, at the beginning of July. Describing himself as a political agnostic, he says: "I'm very excited. I'm pro-free market but not unfettered. I'm inflexibly flexible and dogmatically pragmatic."

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Junk by command

It is good to learn that we ordinary mortals are not alone in suffering from junk mail. According to *Computer Weekly*, the Royal family, whose addresses are known by almost everyone, is every bit as prone. The Prince of Wales receives junk mail from a store where he has an account. The said mail, clearly dispatched by computer, is addressed to:

Mr HRH Prince, Charles Buckingham Palace, The Mall, London, SW1. "Dear Prince," the correspondence on one occasion said: "What would your neighbours in The Mall think if you pulled up outside Charles Buckingham Palace in a brand new red Ford Fiesta, complete with sun roof and alloy wheels?" Thank heaven for human beings.

### Noble change

Following in the footsteps of Fairley Engineering and Goblin, the Teasmade and domestic appliance manufacturer, Gnome Photographic Products has changed its name to something far more sensible - Noble Raredon. But the new

name is not as faceless as some sceptics might think. According to the company's chairman, Bilge Nevzat, sister of Polly Peck International chairman Aziz Nadir, Noble Raredon has sentimental family associations. Their father's name was Irin Nadir and Irin, translated into English, means noble, while Nadir is said to mean rare. The name will be officially changed at the company's annual meeting in the autumn.

### Racing ahead

The personalized number-plate "RI" on the maroon Range-Rover owned by Ron Maydon, chairman of the chain of china and wickerware shops, Staks, is performing somewhat better than his shares. His value has almost doubled during the past year. In receipt of offers in the region of £79,000 last August, he has now, he tells me, received an offer of £130,000 in cash. He declined.

Carol Leonard

## Slip down under

Australia, in the forefront of sanctions against South Africa and even vocal about boycotts, looks like ending up with platinum egg all over its face. The Perth Mint yesterday unveiled Australia's new legal tender platinum coin, the Australian koala, which will go on sale next month, thus completing the range of gold, silver and platinum coins produced down under. The man behind the push is Don Mackay-Coghill, who used to live in South Africa and who rightly has the acclaim for publicizing the South African kruggerand before it became politically unfashionable. Precious metal experts in London were, I hear, intrigued by this latest product from the Perth Mint, especially since they were not aware that Australia had sufficient mineable platinum to meet expected demand. They will be even more fascinated to learn that the platinum being used will actually be bought from Japan in blanks to be then minted in Perth. And where does Japan buy its platinum from? An Australian Government press officer was sheepishly forced to admit: "South Africa."

● Hollywood literary agent Mel Bloom, who publishes his first novel, *Sunrise in Bedford Square*, on Thursday, has turned being an anglophile into a business. His company Tottenham Court, founded with his wife Andrea, has four shops in the US, selling imported English toiletries and gifts.

## Ditched: brokers show private clients the door

PRIVATE client stock-broking in the City is in disarray. Literally thousands of private shareholders who have had their portfolios handled by long-established firms are being given the cold shoulder.

Not just the British Gas and who is being allowed out: investors with portfolios worth £250,000 are being shown the door. In the words of one American public relations man assigned to explain his firm's disengagement from the City, "the global strategic focus."

The Thatcher vision of "sound democracy" is being put into practice. It joins Hoare's view, owned by the private bank, which has been

Mrs Thatcher and it arguably has a major obligation to cherish the gift she has given it: since 1979 the number of private shareholders has shot from three million to 7 per cent of the adult population to nine million, or 20 per cent.

Only 17 per cent of new private shareholders acquired shares via a broker bank or share shop: the vast bulk - 77 per cent - came through the "unprofitable" Thatcher privatization drive. But even an astute "one who has built up a nest egg of £100,000 will find that many London firms are just not interested. The latest broker to be cut out the "unprofitable" private client is Phillips & Drew.

A key factor in the decision to ditch private clients is the industry's estimate of the amount of business now up secretly as well as openly. Industry estimates of the amount of business now up secretly as well as openly. Industry estimates of the amount of business now up secretly as well as openly.

### PRIVATE CLIENT DEALS IN UK SHARES

	Value %	Proportion %	Average %	Comments
1983	24.4	76.9	4.0	
1984	19.2	73.3		
1987	21.6	74.4		

(\*) Percentage of total customer business Source: International Stock Exchange

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LONDON FDX		LONDON METAL EXCHANGE				
		Official prices/contract—previous day				
		Copper	Cash	3 months	Vol	Time
COCA	G W Joyman	(Smo) 1040-1370	1307.4	1302.0	376650	Steady
Sep 890-887	Doc 885-880					Steady
Mar 890-871	Doc 883-871					Steady
Mar 890-858	Doc 883-856					Steady
COFFEE	G W Joyman	(Smo) 1040-1370	1307.4	1302.0	376650	Steady
Sep 1040-1088	Doc 1035-1055					Steady
Mar 1040-1071	Doc 1035-1055					Steady
Mar 1052-1050	Sep 1050-1050					Steady
SUGAR	C Vot 3250					Steady
FOB	Mar 3296					Steady
Mar 327-327.0	Aug 316-316.0					Steady
Doc 320-321.0	Aug 316-316.0					Steady
Mar 324-324.0	Oct 316-316.0					Steady
LONDON FDX FUTURES (pts)		MEAT & LIVESTOCK COMMISSION				
		Avg market prices at representative				
		Live Pig	Cattle	Sheep	Calves	
WHEAT class 8/70	Mar 227	Min	Open	Close		
Sep 106.96	Nov 105.60	Mar	90.5	89.5	88.5	87.5
Mar 111.25	Nov 110.25	Apr	91.5	90.5	89.5	88.5
BARLEY class 6/70	Mar 144	Min	Open	Close		
Sep 101.26	Nov 104.70	Mar	94.0	94.0	93.0	92.0
Mar 111.25	Nov 112.25	Apr	95.5	95.5	94.5	93.5
SOYABEAN	Mar 111.25	Min	Open	Close		
Oct 168.0-165.0	Apr 175.5-180.0	Mar	116.0	116.0	115.0	114.0
Mar 175.5-180.0	Apr 175.5-180.0	Apr	117.5	117.5	116.5	115.5
Feb 175.5-180.0	Mar 175.5-180.0	May	118.5	118.5	117.5	116.5
Nov 175.5-180.0	Apr 175.5-180.0	Jun	119.5	119.5	118.5	117.5

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## TECHNOLOGY

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## Doubts on IBM range

From John Markoff in New York

IBM's PS-2 computers are in trouble. Its new range of personal computers, which it thought would maintain its domination of the PC industry, is losing ground.

The problem lies in three areas — a key software component that would make the computer easier to use is not yet finished; little software designed especially for the new line is not available; and other manufacturers are holding off on marketing computers that are compatible with the PS-2.

IBM denies recent reports that things have got so bad it plans to bring out a new computer that will fall back on the four-year-old technology in the popular PC-AT.

The PS-2 line is based on the 32-bit family of microprocessors. The AT line is based on the older and less powerful 16-bit family.

Market research surveys and reports in the US from large computer dealers about the PS-2 computers' sales problems came at a time when IBM officials are reporting that the company has sold more than two million PS-2 machines.

The recent market research surveys show IBM has lost ground to competitors such as Compaq, Apple and others this year.

"It's down 10 points from 40 per cent last year," said Michele Preston, a computer industry analyst at Salomon Brothers. "The new products haven't picked up their market share at all."

Though IBM led the US personal computer market with a total of 80,900 shipments in June, its market share fell nearly 7 per cent in the first half of the year from the corresponding period a year earlier. Compaq's rose 40 per cent and Apple's 4 per cent.

## New products have not picked up market share

cent, according to Storeboard, a Texas market research firm. "The worst problem is that they have lost hearts and minds of the customers and dealers," said Seymour Merrin, a computer industry analyst at Merrin Resources.

Since the introduction of the Personal System/2 line in April, 1987, IBM has found itself continuously on the defensive about the computers.

Critics have picked holes in the company's personal computer strategy and even challenged IBM on the accuracy of its impressive sales figures.

Industry executives say IBM may not yet have sold all the PS-2 computers it has manufactured — a charge the company disputes.

Still, analysts and competitors say it is premature to say the PS-2 line has failed — it took more than three years for Apple to build momentum for its line of Macintosh computers.

Underlying IBM's woes lies slow acceptance of a new internal architecture known as the Micro Channel computer bus — a set of wires that carry data between the machine's microprocessor and its other components. Most of the PS-2 models are based on the Micro Channel, although the less expensive models are not.

Despite the problems, many analysts continue to think that the Micro Channel architecture will prevail, largely because of the potential for high-speed computation incorporated in modern microprocessors. The Micro Channel is well suited to take advantage of this power.

But a lack of sophisticated software that can take advantage of the Micro Channel is slowing its spread. In fact, IBM's biggest problem lies at the top of its product line, where the Micro Channel is meant to take most advantage of the fastest microprocessors.

## Oriental Express project takes off

By Pearce Wright

As the fate of Britain's revolutionary space plane, *Hotol*, hangs in the balance, the Japanese Government is launching a project to develop a super-fast passenger plane able to fly between New York and Tokyo in three to five hours.

An outline of the details were discussed privately last week by officials of the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Miti, which produced the blueprint for Japan's success in automobiles and computer chips.

The ministry is putting together teams of companies and university groups that will do research on advanced engines and fuselage materials for the plane — a hypersonic successor to the supersonic Concorde.

Though the vehicle's top speed has not been decided, engineers expect it will be able to fly up to five times the speed of sound, or nearly 4,000 miles per hour, which would make it the first hypersonic aircraft. *Hotol* had been intended to fly at 18,000 mph.

A non-stop flight between Tokyo and New York now takes about 13 hours. An official in Miti's aircraft division said the two major research projects, to begin in 1989, will take seven to eight years to complete. The government plans to allocate 30 to 35 billion yen (about £140 million) for engine research and seven to eight billion yen (£32 million) for research on fuselage materials, he said. The allocations still must be approved formally by Japan's finance ministry and parliament.

Miti decided to begin the research programs after it was approached in 1986



by Boeing and McDonnell Douglas about possible Japanese participation in a similar super-fast plane project in the US. But last year the US Government began issuing contracts for development of portions of the US superfast plane, dubbed the "Oriental Express" by President Ronald Reagan.

At the end of the Miti-sponsored research projects, the Japanese companies involved are expected to be competitively placed to negotiate collaboration and get together with US companies working on superfast plane technology. Then they could decide on plans for further development of the plane as an international consortium, possibly with government guidance.

Industry analysts in Japan say produc-

tion of such an advanced plane would take massive technical and financial resources, more than any single company or country can provide. Most of the Japanese research program is likely to be conducted independently, but the Miti officials are believed to be intent on avoiding direct competition or duplication with the US.

Japan is advanced in many aspects of aviation and aerospace technology, but the country's aircraft industry has had little success on the international market. Miti has made the industry a high priority, and has supported development of key aircraft projects. Japanese companies are involved in manufacturing fuselage sections for the Boeing 767 airliner.

## Clocking on the high-tech way

By Nick Nuttall

A simple, tamper-proof detection device which accurately logs the dates and times when people enter and leave a room is being launched this month by a fledgling British electronics firm.

Called Microseal, the device is the brainchild of Gil Hayward, technical director of Encrypta Electronics, a Newport, Wales-based firm founded in 1985 by Mr Hayward and his son Mark.

The device is a development of the company's first product — a random number electronic seal for use in the transport industry — which is fast usurping the

time representing a door's shutting and opening cycle.

These pieces of information are created when a reed switch inside the unit, consisting of a sealed glass tube with two magnetic sensitive connectors, is triggered.

"On the door you bolt the unit and when the gap is about 2mm, you attach a magnetic actuator to the door post. When the system is set the Microseal generates a random number which a user can view on an LCD screen by pressing a small blue button on the side," Mr Hayward said.

It is this random number that an official, when locking up a room, would expect to see on his return, but if someone had breached security the machine would have generated a completely new set of digits and would record the time and date of any attempted intrusion up to a maximum of 50 times.

"We have placed items within the unit which we are keeping secret but if anyone tried to interfere with the magnetic field it would register in the memory," he explained.

Another security feature, built into the software, ensures that anyone bent on wiping out Microseal's memory, by speedily shutting and opening a door 50 times, is stopped also.

## Anyone bent on wiping Microseal's memory will be stopped

familiar metal seal as a way of ensuring that a lorry's load is not tampered with.

At the heart of Microseal is a microprocessor which harnesses the latest chip technology from the big Japanese electronics firm Hitachi.

Its memory is capable of storing up to 50 sequences, generated at random, of numbers complete with a date and



Gil Hayward with his electronic security device

"A software inhibitor means that if more than three events occur within five minutes it won't accept any more," said Mr Hayward, adding that the last event is, however, always recorded.

This month Encrypta's first batch of 100 Microseals, each costing about £90 and powered by 10-year-life lithium batteries, will be rolling off the production line.

It seems that doors are not the only structure which Microseal can secure and which, safe deposit box and

other small container companies are looking at it.

"I believe the possibilities are almost limitless. We have even had inquiries recently from cash-in-transit firms which put notes into banks' cashpoint machines. They use cash cassettes and it seems these sometimes arrive with money missing."

"With Microseal, a company, would, for the first time, have an accurate way of knowing exactly what day and time the money was removed," Mr Hayward said.

## EEC relish for chips

By Steven Greenhouse

ES2's method often enables it to deliver prototype chips in less than half the time and at less than half the price of its competitors.

"Some people were originally put off by the pan-European approach," said Timothy Church, financial director of Advent UK, the venture capital concern that was the first major investor in ES2 "but we concluded that if it were based in just one country, it would be very difficult to penetrate other European markets quickly."

ES2 has chosen English, the international business language, as its official tongue. It is one of the few companies to do its accounting in ECUs, the European Currency Unit based on a basket of currencies.

"In a Europe that is nationalistic, you

make some enemies as soon as you select a national currency," said Pierre Lesieur, ES2's chief financial officer and former director of finance for Motorola's European semiconductor operations.

ES2 had revenues of £4 million last year and expects revenues of more than £17 million next year. It does not want to make enemies. It hopes to obtain 20 per cent of the European semiconductor chip market, which some analysts say will reach more than £1 billion by 1992.

Semiconductor chips are used by hundreds of industries for specific applications. For example, military contractors' companies use them in missiles; automation companies put them in robots.

ES2 seeks to reject the costly old way of doing business in Europe. Companies were intensely nationalistic and could rely on friendly officials from other domestic companies and governments to fill their order books. Companies rarely grew to global scale, but remained profitable.

Executives are beginning to recognize, however, that this way of doing business is becoming obsolete as Japanese and American competition intensifies.

## When the bosses work harder



William Jacot, above, warns that complacency about technological efficiency can lead to disaster

The computer staff of many an installation have traditionally lived behind closed doors surrounded by impenetrable jargon. The effective control of the total computing function in small companies may be in the hands of just one person.

The risks associated with the unexpected bus, the sudden strike, possible fraud, national or internal politics or just sheer unidentified ignorance must remain both real and unacceptable.

Leaving aside the dangers of selecting a wrong or unsuitable computer system — a minefield which by itself has destroyed many a company's hopes — the very success of a newly installed computer may leave the company and those who work with it unexpectedly vulnerable.

Such risks reflect the long awaited escape of computers from the sanctuary of the accountant's office into the open spaces of a company's everyday operations. It is a rare computer today that only does the accounts — most cover or plan to cover a much wider need.

A computer which bestrides, say, a manufacturing company's total operation is likely to provide the essential management information on which the company may eventually rely totally.

The more successful the computer system proves — the greater the reliance and the associated potential exposure. The professions share the same risks as their colleagues in industry.

Consider, for example, the solicitor's office with an integrated system covering time recording, accounts and word processing facilities for conveyancing, will creation and litigation — a prolonged lapse of the computer could bring the practice to a halt.

Many finance institutions need instant on-line communications to their data files for their existence. Most accountancy firms can no longer

audit without their computer's backing.

Estate agents are becoming increasingly dependent on computers for their property files while doctors, dentists and vets rely upon the floppy disk for their records. Similarly wholesale retail, import-export commodity brokers and the like have pinned their business operations to the magic micro.

Government and national bodies have long been aware of the risk of over-centralization but the same must be applicable to every computer user. The responsibilities held by one person could prove to be far greater than specified by his or her terms of reference.

Documentation has long been the Achilles Heel of computer professionals. Systems, programming and user documentation rarely catch up with the development schedule.

As time passes by, the incentive for maintaining these records slackens until such time as they cease to reflect the computer function in any detail and leave the user vulnerable at a time of crisis.

Any business function requires back-up and failure routines. Those for computers

depend upon documentation.

Security matters. Most computer installations have established and sensible security procedures covering physical access, data and programming authorisation and storage of data files. But do those outside the data processing department have the knowledge and responsibility to ensure the confidence that all is, in fact, well?

Or is such senior awareness limited to "Yes, I know — we take copies to the bank at regular intervals" — leaving the effective security measures encased in outdated procedures and jargon.

Computers demand disciplines. The business function to which their systems relate must provide the input data and accept and use the output therefrom.

Computer systems which provide even suitable information arriving too late may be more of a hindrance than a help. Perversely, while it is these disciplines that might well be better understood by the non-specialist, they are almost invariably the least monitored.

A successful computer system may release a business from one rut to fall into yet another. It must be able to react to changes in business requirements.

For example, the sheer systems and programming effort required to meet even the simplest of ad hoc report requests, may expose those basic design constraints which later prevent the data processing amendments required for any major business enhancement.

Undue confidence in success may lead to complacency. Such a state of affairs may be avoided by the adoption of the proper management techniques. The achievement of a newly live computer system is a time for celebration but not relaxation of disciplines.

The author is managing director of DBA Computer Consultants

## Lasers search for more oil

By Robert Matthews

A British company has begun a search for vast new oilfields off the Scottish coast using a laser-based technique originally developed to monitor the spread of pollution. Barringer Oil, based in Watlington, Oxfordshire, says that the technique could help developing nations whose economy depends on ever-depleting oil reserves to find new fields at a fraction of the cost of current search methods.

Called Fluorscan, the technique relies on the fact that telltale bubbles of natural gas percolate upward from the "gas cap" sitting on top of an oil reserve.

Divers report that these bubbles are frequently gold-coloured, because of the thin layer of oil condensed on their inner walls. On reaching the surface of the sea, the bubbles pop, leaving a thin oil slick on the surface.

It has long been known that hydrocarbons such as oil and gas contain aromatic compounds such as benzene and xylene which fluoresce strongly when illuminated by intense ultraviolet light. Engineers at Barringer

realized that such light can be generated by lasers, opening up the possibility that lasers could be used to detect tiny concentrations of oil or gas even at sea.

Early trials in the Gulf of Mexico and Canada demonstrated the feasibility of the technique when used in conjunction with carrier seismic data.

Now a Fluorscan system has been put aboard an aircraft, where it makes scans of the site and correlates its findings with those of a microwave radar capable of detecting surface undulations and variations in the local intensity of the Earth's magnetic field.

Dr Anthony Barringer, chairman and chief executive of the Barringer Group, said: "Our evidence indicates that in the search for oil and gas, the system can substantially reduce the risk factors and decrease the cost of finding new oil reserves."

The company is now using the system in speculative surveys over potential oil field blocks on the outer Moray Firth.



Kemal Abcioglu, an IBM researcher, explains the harmonization added to Bach's Choral No 68 through his expert system

## Back to the future

By Matthew May

Using computers to alter music is always dangerous, especially so when it involves tampering with the creations of a classical composer such as Johann Sebastian Bach.

Kemal Abcioglu, a researcher with IBM, is developing an expert system for harmonizing music and has produced an experimental program that adds bass, tenor and alto parts automatically when a soprano part is input.

Dr Abcioglu, who holds a masters degree in music composition as well as a computer-science doctorate, has used some of the 300 choral harmonizations written by Bach to develop a knowledge base with more than 350 rules for his expert system.

Some of the rules are used to instruct the computer in the unique characteristics of Bach's choral style. Dr Abcioglu said: "It is a well-known fact that rules are

not themselves sufficient for producing beautiful music." He adds that translating a composer's talent into an algorithm would be an impossible task. But, he claims, the computer program can provide a good approximation.

The rules include guidance about which notes or chords to choose at each stage of the harmonization with conflicts, such as whether or not to continue a linear progression, resolved by other rules assigning priorities to the options.

Dr Abcioglu has also designed a logic programming language which reduces the time needed to complete a harmonization to 30 minutes on a mainframe computer though during this time the computer will process about 23 billion instructions. He believes his program would probably receive an above-average to excellent grade at college.

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■ EPOS/EPTOS 88, September 13-16, Alexandra Palace, London.  
■ Personal Computer Show, September 14-18, Earls Court, London, (01-486 1951)  
■ IBM System User Show, September 27-29, Earls Court, Olympia, London (01-404 4844)  
■ Electronic Displays 88, October 4-8, Wembley, London (01-868 4488)  
■ Hi-Tech Sales & Marketing Recruitment Fair, October 7-8, Novotel, Hammersmith, London  
■ Computer Animation Film Festival, October 11, Grand Hall, Wembley, London (01-868 4488)

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## TECHNOLOGY

# Top salary for a rare ghostbuster

JOBSCE

By Caroline Berman

Systems engineers are among the highest paid workers in the computing industry. Although they earn more than systems analysts and analyst programmers, the job is still one that people tend to fall into by chance.

Many systems engineers have unexceptional academic backgrounds, and even knowledge of computer programming is not essential. Most started their careers as computer operators.

A recent survey of jobs advertised in the past year showed that systems programmers were paid an average of £17,823, while systems analysts earned £16,241 and analyst/programmers £15,248.

Systems engineers, who are in short supply, can command up to £30,000 and a company car. Recruitment consultants say they can't find enough to meet demand.

Systems engineers are needed to install, tailor and maintain operating systems. Because more application programs than ever are being developed outside IBM, more systems programmers are required to keep them going.

Systems engineers were supposed traditionally to load software, make it work.

Now a systems engineer could be working with a huge computer system and co-ordinating the use of software from several different suppliers, communications protocols and personal computer networks.

The job entails fine-tuning the system to meet all these different demands and being able to communicate with the different sectors.

David Mason-Johns, manager of permanent postings at KPC Recruitment, says: "There are very few highly-qualified systems engineers and everyone is competing for the same animal." He claims he could place 35 IBM systems programmers within 24 hours.

The systems engineers are being snapped up by suppliers of add-on IBM products which turn them into customer and sales support engineers, and by companies like Hoskyns and Coopers & Lybrand which use them as consultants.

With very few systems engineers being trained, the pool of new talent is rapidly drying up.

Synapse Computer Services, which provides systems software support to IBM and



Struggling to meet demand: Tony McGrath (left) with systems engineer Mike Curnow.

plug-compatible installations, is always on the look out for systems engineers. This year it plans to recruit about 50.

The company was formed in 1980 to share systems programmers as many firms cannot find, or afford their highly-specialized skills.

Synapse can supply engineers for particular jobs, and also offers 24-hour emergency support.

It has 200 employees of whom 100 are systems engineers. Out of the 1,000 IBM mainframe users in the country, nearly 400 are Synapse customers.

Mike Curnow, a systems engineer who has been with Synapse for five years, says: "People fall into the job of systems engineer. They don't realize it exists. It's not necessarily graduates who go into it. The majority come from computer operations background."

"Operations is very routine, and doesn't offer much of a career path. But if you are technically oriented then you can move into systems engineering."

He says that systems engineers are often the sort of people who, as children, would take a computer apart and put it together again. They are people with a technical bent, not necessarily interested in computers as a user, but more in how they work.

Synapse's systems engineers see themselves as "ghostbusters" being called in to a company to solve problems that the internal computer staff lack the experience to deal with.

Tony McGrath, marketing manager at Synapse, claims that a systems engineer who has worked for two years at Synapse can gain the equivalent of five years employment with one company.

Academic qualifications are not particularly vital for a systems engineer, but literacy and communications skills help.

They have to be self-motivated, quick to grasp technical ideas and must also be able to tolerate stress, since they will be coping with frustrated users.

Mr Curnow says: "Usually you use your knowledge to isolate a particular part of the system. You isolate where the error is, which part of the software is to blame, then report to the software supplier."

"There are very few clues to work on. It's more an intuitive sense, since you are dealing with thousands of programs and millions of lines of code. The software supplier solves the problem, the systems engineer isolate it and put the blame on someone."

"You can work at a different place each day - I go to 100 customers a year and it is always a challenge. There is a technical challenge which is very interesting. You never stop learning. There are always new things to deal with."

"There are also trips abroad - many customers are multinational and send systems engineers abroad to fix equipment or to install it."

Synapse pays its systems engineers according to their level of skill, usually in the range between £17,000 and £25,000.

# In pursuit of the thinking machine

By Andrew Pollack

Work on advanced neural networks, the computers which imitate the workings of the human brain, received a big boost in the US last week when the Defense Department announced it would increase funding of research into the area.

Neural networks, although still in the early stages of development, have shown great potential for tasks that have defied more conventional computers, like recognizing objects or understanding speech. Moreover they seem able to learn from experience.

The announcement follows the recent completion of a report which saw great promise in neural networks and recommended that the US government should undertake a large research initiative, spending more than £200 million in the next eight years.

Such a large programme is not likely to be approved immediately, however, a smaller programme to test the feasibility of such computers is likely to be undertaken.

The study said that for military purposes, neural networks might be used to interpret radar signals to distinguish friend from foe, and might allow satellites or weapons to spot their own targets.

In five years, the study said, it should be possible to build a brain-like computer with a web of interconnected electronic "neurons" of the same

complexity found in the brain of a bee. That might not appear to be much, but even bees can do many things that present sophisticated computers cannot do.

Craig Fields, deputy research director of the government agency involved, said: "Bees are pretty smart compared to smart weapons. Bees can evade. Bees can choose routes and choose targets."

Neural networks in the past have been widely considered a part of artificial intelligence, but the approach has not received wide support.

Artificial intelligence involves getting computers to "think" in order to perform such tasks as understanding English or diagnosing diseases. It generally involves programming intricate rules into the computer to help it make such decisions.

Mr Fields said that in the computer community there is a widespread feeling that artificial intelligence using conventional computers has not lived up to its potential and is running into roadblocks.

Computers have been programmed to do things that normally require human experts, but they have been stymied by tasks that children, and even animals, can do automatically, like recognizing objects.

To perform such familiar tasks, many scientists now believe that computers must be

fashioned more like brains. The pattern and strength of interconnections are changed by experience. Because of teamwork among neurons, all dealing with the same problem at once, a brain can recognize an object instantly whereas a computer must go through millions of calculations.

So far, neural network computers, which try to simulate the interconnections electronically, have done only simple jobs.

The study looked at 78 attempts to apply the technology and found that only four were in use. These included a device, consisting of only one neuron, that is used to balance frequencies in long-distance communications lines.

Another system, when fed plenty of data on experience with bank loans, can evaluate whether to approve a loan. The system has been as effective as the best loan officer in spotting bad risks, the report said.

All of the applications, however, involve simple networks with no more than 100,000 interconnections among cells.

Accomplishing useful tasks, particularly military ones like analyzing radar and other sensor data instantly, will require neural nets with millions or billions of connections. Special neural network chips or even optical neural network computers will be needed.

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## HORIZONS

هنا من العمل

Bernadine Coverley finds women at the centre of two art institutions with budgets, fund-raising and schedules on their daily agenda

## Challenge among the oils and watercolours

If an art exhibition is unsuccessful, says Loveday Shewell, administrator at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, it is the director's problem. "But if anything else goes wrong, that's my responsibility." Arts administration is an umbrella description of a wide variety of jobs, covering, for example, these recently advertised — city arts officer, dance administrator, production manager (theatre), music officer, administrative director (arts museum).

Though an interest in and some knowledge of the arts is an obvious asset, it is the management skills that are essential requirements for senior posts. A top-level administrator will work closely with an artistic director or board and be responsible for the practical aspects of their policies. Miss Shewell likes to emphasize the businesslike approach.

The Whitechapel Art Gallery, just along from Petticoat Lane in the East End of London and founded at the beginning of the century by a philanthropic clergyman and his wife, still supports its original intention, which was to make art accessible to East End people, with a changing programme of major exhibitions of contemporary painting and a policy of taking art into the community. There are off-site exhibitions in hospitals, artists in residence

schemes, and workshops with schools.

The appropriately named Angel Alley leads to the neat modern offices of the staff who run the gallery, which last year had a turnover of £800,000. Most of the administrator's work is to do with finance, preparing budgets, making grant applications and supervising fund-raising approaches to private and business sources.

In common with all arts organizations there is the problem of balancing activities with income. Miss Shewell says: "Our exhibition programme is planned up to the end of 1989. We have to make a commitment which can involve artists and galleries in Europe or America, but we start each year with very little certainty about our financial security." Fortunately, strategic planning is one of the satisfactions of the job for Miss Shewell. Her gentle, self-contained manner is belied by the keen glint in her eyes as she talks about guiding projects through to success.

Even so, the first days at work nine years ago were a challenge when she was plunged into organizing an extensive refurbishment that eventually involved camping out in the nearby library and administering a large building site with all the attendant problems.

When the gallery re-opened two

years later, there were unforeseen difficulties and an almost entirely new staff team. Forethought and skill in personnel management is of prime importance in the running of the gallery. The staff work as four teams, two of which — external relations and gallery management — answer directly to the administrator, who expects eight hours' hard work and discourages late hours or working over weekends.

Though the high level of responsibility entails variable hours and attendance at some evening meetings, it is equally important to switch off and go home. "I am a layman here in the visual arts, and that gives me a useful objectivity," she says.

She opted to work on the management rather than the creative side of the arts, and her previous job was in the finance department of the Arts Council. She made two conscious decisions in the course of her career. The first was to obtain a qualification as a certified accountant, which is not at all typical, but which has proved very relevant. One of the advantages of this training was that she was able to study and remain at the Arts Council, as the finance director provided appropriate supervision.

Training as a certified accountant, which included law and personnel as well as finance,



Loveday Shewell: businesslike

undoubtedly influenced her next decision, to apply for a senior post in an important but relatively small organization.

It was the Arts Council's concern with professional standards that led to the foundation in 1968 of the first full-length course in management and the arts. The Diploma in Arts Administration is now run by the City University, London, along with four MA — museum and gallery, arts in education, librarianship, and arts administration. Courses are designed for full-time or part-time study.

● Careers information pack available from the Arts Council, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU

● Postgraduate and short-course details from Department of Arts Policy and Management, City University, Level 12, Froisher Crescent, Barbican, London EC2Y 8BB; MSc degree in Arts, Management Business School, University of Durham, Co Durham

## The vital role in theatre

While at home with twins, Sally Meades made use of a City University course to move from direct experience of stage management and publicity in the theatre to a job promoting theatre. She worked first as public relations officer for the British Theatre Association and has been its director since January this year.

As head of a national organization, the director is in touch with needs across the country and works closely with the board of managers on policy and planning. Her work involves travelling to Northern Ireland to talk with amateur groups, attending a conference on theatre and Europe post-1992, and visiting the eight

BTA area representatives.

Fund-raising is a part of all organizations that depend on public money and private sponsors, and the BTA's cultural aims must be set against the fact that events are more attractive to support than annual running costs. Consequently, there is always a need for new ideas to tie the two together, such as the critics' forum



Sally Meades: a job that involves information, training and travel

and play-reading evenings, co-ordinated by the library. However, money also comes from membership dues, and publicizing and updating the BTA's facilities is the core of Ms Meades' work.

She says: "We have now one of the largest theatre libraries in the world, and certainly the most accessible information service in Britain, plus a training department providing for amateurs and professionals. Sir Kenneth Cork's inquiry, Theatre for All, criticized the lack of training for directors, so we took the initiative and set up a one-year course."

If the director ensures new money and plans new projects, it is the 15 staff who then take over.

Most of Ms Meades' own paperwork receives attention in the early evening peace at the old college building in Regent's Park,

London, where the BTA has its headquarters.

Both Ms Meades and Miss Shewell stress their enjoyment in nurturing initiatives, and their fascination with achieving goals. Like restless mothers of infant prodigies, they must exercise patience and energy and possess the ability to see ahead and plan precisely, as well as having a positively Midas complex about fund-raising.

There are important centres for the arts all over Britain, and international festivals, such as Glasgow's Mayfest. The emphasis is on providing for the majority rather than an elite. Perhaps this is where further job satisfaction comes in — knowing the pleasure of so many people, especially if one believes, like the founders of the Whitechapel Art Gallery, that art enhances the quality of life.

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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## ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

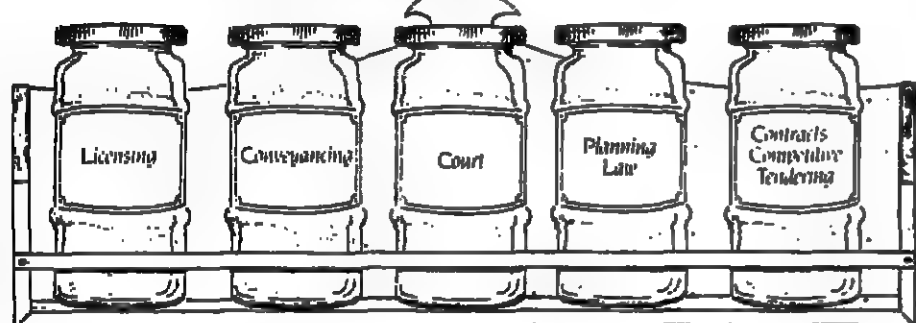
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Please phone or write for an application form and further details, stating for which position you are applying, to Andrew Macdonald, Personnel Officer, The Guildhall, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire DN21 2DH. Tel: Gainsborough 5411 ext. 207, or telephone 24 hour answerphone service Gainsborough 810395.

Closing date 8th September 1988.



West Lindsey District Council

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MS

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or other professional qualification would be a distinct advantage.

The appointment will be for three years, with the option to renew for a further two years, at the equivalent of Civil Service Grade 3 level. The post will attract a basic salary of up to £45,000 (from October), with the possibility of a higher amount for a particularly well-qualified candidate. There will also be a performance-related addition to salary and membership of a mainly non-contributory pension scheme. The Director will be accountable to the Deputy Secretary responsible for overall policy on medicines and Deputy Chief Medical Officer concerned with the control of medicines.

Further particulars of the post and an application form may be obtained from the Principal Establishments Officer, Department of Health, Room A304, (telephone: 01-407 5522 ext. 6509), Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London SE1 6BY. Applications should reach him by 18th September 1988. Additional information about the post may be obtained from Mr Bryan Rayner CB, Room 512, Richmond House, 79 Whitehall, London SW1A 2NS (Tel: 01-210 5550). The Department of Health is an equal opportunity employer.



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Manager, Human Resources (IITA)  
c/o Miss M. Larkin,  
L.W. Lambourn & Co. Ltd.,  
Carolyn House, 26 Ovington Road,  
CROYDON, Surrey, CR9 3EE

Manager, Human Resources  
IITA,  
Oyo Road, PMB 5320  
Ibadan  
NIGERIA

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For an application form and job description, please contact the Finance Directorate, The London Hospital Whitechapel, London E1 1BB or telephone 01-777 7393.

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County Hall  
Dorchester, Dorset

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BOROUGH COUNCIL  
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This new post is a joint appointment between Sandwell Health Authority and Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. The post has been funded for three years initially.

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Application forms and job description are available from the Personnel Department, Kingston House, 438 High Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands, B70 9LD. Tel: 021 553 6151 Ext 222.

CLOSING DATE IS 9th September 1988.

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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**P05 £17,943-£19,176 inclusive**

Following a review of our Revenue Division, we are now looking for an experienced, preferably qualified, accountant to take day-to-day management responsibility for the Exchequer Control Sub-Division comprising General Income, Mortgages, Insurance, Cash Control and Collection and Payment of Accounts.

You will be expected to maximise the efficiency of our computerised exchequer systems and to develop and introduce new systems as appropriate, so an interest in computerised procedures is essential.

If you would like to find out more about this challenging opportunity, please 01-481 3277 and ask for an application form and further details, quoting reference T555. Alternatively write to Support Services Section, Finance Department, Crown House, London Road, Merton, Surrey SM1 5DX.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 2nd September 1988.

**COMMUNITY CHARGE**

BE A FIRST TIMER - The future is almost here.

We know you don't have experience of Community Charge, but your administrative and management skills may be just what we need, especially if you have an understanding of computerised systems. The following two posts will be at the forefront of establishing and maintaining the Register, which is the key element to our Community Charge systems.

**Principal Community Charge Officer (Registration)**

Up to £16,713 incl. (under review)

You will lead our Registration team and play an important part in the implementation of Community Charge generally. Ref: T1001.

**Senior Community Charge Officer (Registration)**

Up to £14,604 incl. (under review)

Your prime responsibility will be to oversee most day-to-day activities in the Registration Section, although you will also assist in setting up the necessary systems. You should possess organisational ability and have some practical experience of staff training. Ref: T1015.

\* In appropriate cases, we can offer you relocation expenses of up to £5,500.

If you're interested, please 01-481 3277 quoting the appropriate reference no., for an application form and further details, or write to Support Services Section, Finance Department, Crown House, Merton, Surrey SM1 5DX.

Closing date for each application: 2nd September 1988.

LONDON BOROUGH OF

**merton**

Merton is an Equal Opportunities Employer  
All applications will be considered on their merits

Teignbridge  
SOUTH DEVON

## DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING &amp; WORKS

**DIRECT SERVICES MANAGER**

- \* £32,000
- \* Four Year Contract
- \* 2L Free Car
- \* Profit Related Enhancements
- \* Relocation Allowance (£3,500 - Mortgage Subsidy)

To meet the challenge of competitive tendering the Authority is to appoint a manager with a proven record of success and a commercial approach, to lead the Authority's contracting services, reporting to the Direct Services Board.

The Direct Services Unit covers 300+ employees working in building-maintenance, vehicle-maintenance, refuse collection, cleansing, building-cleaning and grounds maintenance. The Authority is fully committed to winning these services in-house.

Teignbridge is located in South Devon offering a superb environment in which to live as it includes Dartmoor and the coastal resorts of Teignmouth and Dawlish.

Telephone for details to Denise Brackley, Newton Abbot (0626) 61101 ext 2140. If you want to talk to the Director of Engineering about the job she will arrange it. Closing date 28th September - Interviews 11th/12th October.

a better place to be

**NORTH WALES POLICE AUTHORITY****NORTH WALES POLICE****SOLICITOR**Salary £17,151-£18,384  
(pay award awaited)

Applications are invited for the post of Solicitor to the North Wales Police based at Police Headquarters, Colwyn Bay.

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Clerk to the North Wales Police Authority and will provide a comprehensive legal service to the Chief Constable including such matters as the Police and Criminal Evidence Act, Police Regulations, legislation relating to licensing, betting, gaming and lotteries, firearms, Policy Property Act, competitive tendering and civilian claims and disciplinary procedures in respect of both uniformed and civilian staff.

Application forms, to be returned by 9th September 1988, and further details available from the Clerk to the North Wales Police Authority, Shire Hall, Mold, Clwyd (0352 2121 extension 2292).

M H PHILLIPS MA LLB  
Clerk to the Police Authority (1982)

## THE BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETY

The Society, which is devoted to the study of Biochemistry, has over 7,000 members in the UK and overseas. It holds regular meetings, publishes a journal, and organizes a wide range of courses and seminars. It is a charitable organization and its income is used for the benefit of the Society.

**ASSISTANT MEETINGS OFFICER (Non-Scientific Post)**

A major part of the Society's work is the organization of Scientific Meetings and Conferences within the UK. This involves a great deal of planning, organization, and administration. The Assistant Meetings Officer will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Society's meetings and conferences.

The successful candidate must be able to work in a flexible and adaptable manner, and be able to handle a large volume of work. They should also have a good knowledge of the Society's affairs and be able to work closely with the Meetings Officer.

This is an area of the Society's work which has seen recently much expansion, and there remains scope for development.

Salary: £11,000.

Further information can be obtained from, and applications (including full curriculum vitae) should be sent to: Robert M. Dine, The Biochemical Society, 7 Mansfield Court, London, WC1N 3AF. Tel: 01-481 3277, ext. 41.

**THANET DISTRICT COUNCIL****TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT DESIGN DIVISION****ASSISTANT ENGINEER**Salary \$5/6 £8,988-£10,887 p.a.  
Pay Award Pending

The above vacancy is within a design group principally engaged upon capital and revenue coastal protection works.

The successful applicant will have experience of the design and construction of civil and municipal engineering works, including preparation of plans, drawings, surveys, bills of quantities and specifications is required.

Preference will be given to enthusiastic qualified civil engineering technicians with HNC or equivalent.

This post carries a casual user car allowance.

Applications, giving details of experience, qualifications, age, etc., and the names and addresses of two referees in the Personnel Adviser, Council Offices, Cecil St., Margate Kent CT9 1XZ by the 16th September 1988.

18K.

MARGATE  
BROADSTAIRS  
RAMSGATE.

## WEST SUSSEX MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

**PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS X 3**SALARY RANGE CC/PAD 15 - 22  
£15,522 - £19,077  
(Pay award pending)

Applications are invited for three new posts of Principal Administrative Officer to be based at the Court Centres at Chichester, Crawley and Worthing. Applicants may indicate their preference as to which post they wish to be considered for, or they may indicate an interest in more than one, or all of the three posts.

The salary will be graded on a 5 point scale within the grade CC/PAD 15 - 22 dependent on experience and/or qualifications.

Following the re-organization of the West Sussex Courts these three new posts have been created to assist the Justices Clerks in the proper discharge of all their administrative duties.

The successful applicant will be required to lead and supervise the administrative team at one of the three court centres mentioned above. Their attributes would be expected to include maturity, ability to manage effectively, and to be receptive both to the needs of the service and of the staff.

Whilst not essential, these posts could be of interest to persons with experience of magistrates' administration or persons outside the service, including those holding an Administrative Management qualification such as a Diploma in Management Studies or Higher National Diploma.

The West Sussex Courts have a sophisticated computer system which deals with both pre and post court applications. Therefore, some practical computer skill will be required.

The J.M.C. conditions of service apply and enhanced re-location and re-employment allowances will be payable in appropriate cases. Casual car user allowances will also apply.

Applications should be made to the undersigned, giving details of background, experience and qualifications (if any) together with the names and addresses of two persons who will act as referees. (A job description is available on application.)

The closing date for these posts will be 30th August 1988.

C.E.M. CHATTERTON  
Clerk to the West Sussex Magistrates' Courts Committee  
The Law Courts, PO Box 9, Christchurch Road  
WORTHING, West Sussex BN11 1JE  
Telephone (0903) 30443

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

Tottenham Court Road

£10,488 - £11,373

(Inc. pay award pending)

Looking for a challenging job  
offering interest and variety?

Then we have the ideal vacancy for you. As Administrative Officer you will have a key role to play in the smooth running of our Head Office. The work will include supervision of two clerical assistants, management of reception, post, catering and other office services as well as acting as PA to the Chief Administrative Officer. Applicants will need good administrative and office management skills combined with fast and accurate typing and audio or shorthand ability. Supervision experience an advantage.

Benefits include 29 days leave, flexible working hours and Local Government conditions of service.

For further information please telephone 01-438-8828 (24 hour answering), or write to Middlesex Area Probation Service, 4th Floor, Glen House, 200 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 8LA.

Closing date: 31st August 1988.  
Interviews to be held on 10th September.

**MIDDLESEX AREA PROBATION SERVICE**  
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

For further information please telephone 01-438-8828 (24 hour answering), or write to Middlesex Area Probation Service, 4th Floor, Glen House, 200 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 8LA.

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**SOLICITORS**SALARY UP TO ABOUT £19,000 PA  
(inclusive of pending pay award)  
(FULL-TIME - PART TIME - JOB SHARE)

Applications are invited from Solicitors who are keen to face the considerable challenge of working in the Legal Department of a large London Borough Council in which the very wide range of work includes such diverse areas as child care, Town and Country Planning, Consumer Protection, Education, Environmental Health, Housing and Highways.

Applicants should be prepared to take their full share of advocacy in Courts and at Tribunals and every opportunity will be given to specialists or to generalise in accordance with both the wishes of the successful applicant and the needs of the Council. Our Solicitors are given every opportunity to attend relevant training/refreshers courses.

We are in the process of introducing new technology. Flexitime is worked.

INTERESTED? Then telephone Craig Pile or Angela Bovington on 0896 50111.

Application forms quoting reference number BS/14/5X/E are available from the Personnel Division, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 1UW. Telephone Uxbridge 505899 (24 hour answering service available). Closing date 9 September 1988.

Hillingdon as an equal opportunities employer, welcomes applications from candidates irrespective of race, sex, marital status, age, sexual orientation or disability.

HILLINGDON  
THE WEST LONDON BOROUGH

## LIVINGSTON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

## ADMIN AND LEGAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

(Re-Advertisement)

**SOLICITOR**£11,343-£13,917  
(PAY AWARD PENDING)

Applications are invited for the above post from solicitors enrolled in Scotland, preferably with experience of conveyancing, general legal practice and court work, although applicants will be considered from recently qualified solicitors.

The corporation offers an attractive benefits package, details of which, together with an application form, are available from the:

Personnel Officer  
Livingston Development Corporation  
Siddow House  
Almondvale  
Livingston EH54 8DA  
Telephone 0506 414177, Ext. 2436

Completed application forms should be returned to the above address by no later than August 25, 1988.

**LEGAL APPOINTMENTS****LAWYERS**

Under 30 - Salary up to £25,000.

A vacancy has arisen unexpectedly in a large firm on the borders of London and Kent for an ambitious conveyancer seeking partnership in 2-3 years.

The candidate will be expected to work extremely hard and to earn substantial fees; but we have a generous partnership structure and the eventual prospects are very substantial.

ALSO: a young solicitor or barrister or company secretary is required to help to develop a small business and company secretarial department. An interest in the problems of running a business and business finance is essential; an interest in computers would be valuable.

For either post write with full CV to Box No D55.

The economy of North West Kent is set for rapid expansion of which we intend to be part.

**Statistician**

The National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton, Oxfordshire is the major centre of reference for radiological protection in the United Kingdom. It provides an important information and advisory service to Government Departments and others concerned with protecting people from radiation hazards.

As a statistician in the epidemiological section of the Biomedical Effects Department, you will be primarily concerned with the application of statistical methods to studies on the effect on human health of exposure to radiation, and will also collaborate in the interesting research work being carried out over a wide range of scientific disciplines. You will become involved in analysing data from a major epidemiological study of radiation workers and other work would include statistical modelling of data from studies made of high radiation doses, and the interpretation of studies made of low doses.

If you have a good honours degree, preferably with a postgraduate qualification in statistics we would like to hear from you. Experience in the field of epidemiology would definitely be an advantage and the ability to communicate statistical ideas clearly is particularly important.

The appointment will be to the grade of Higher Scientific Officer with the salary scale shown below, qualifications and experience within the range:

£10,070-15,655.

Application forms can be obtained from: Establishments and Personnel, National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon OX11 0DR. Telephone Abingdon (0235) 531800 ext 2552/2543. Please quote ref: PER A2500R. Closing date for receipt of completed application forms: 5th September 1988.

The appointment is not open to foreign nationals. This is a re-advertisement, previous applicants need not re-apply.

National Radiological Protection Board

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

## DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY



LEGAL & FINANCIAL

هكذا من العمل

by Edward Fennell

All the news, briefly

Reading between the lines of the newspapers now flowing out of the offices of lawyers and accountants

It was the headline that caught my eye. MOVING WITH THE TIMES, it screamed in Times Bold. What's going on here I wondered? Some law firm whipping down to Wapping? As it happened, the headline was misleading. It was more a matter of EXPRESS DELIVERY as Constant & Constant, the shipping specialists, migrated to new offices just opposite the Express Newspapers building at Blackfriars Bridge and used the move as the lead story to launch its newspaper, Constant Briefing.

Described by its editor, Michael Bundock, as a way of keeping clients abreast of developments in the law and of reminding them of the firm's range of services, Constant Briefing is one of the new generation of newspaper and publicity sheets which are now flowing out of lawyers' and accountants' offices at a rate too fast to record.

Many of them share with Constant Briefing the best traditions of middle-brow publishing, with every story heralded by a pun and no cliché left unturned in their efforts to raise a smile from the reader. "Aviation Department Takes Off" quipped one headline while its neighbour saluted

"The Merchant Shipping Act 1988: A Sea Change." Constant Briefing also carried the standard in-house story about members of staff going on a charity run - de rigueur in all the best corporate newspapers.

Its front page sported a photograph of the senior partner, John Smith, apparently on the point of a charity suicide dive off Blackfriars Bridge. Just the sort of thing to get the pulse racing. All of this is a world away from the more solemn and serious periodicals such as the McKenna Law Letter - which is 20 pages of dense print dealing with current developments in the law - and the new Richards Butler's Commercial Law Update which first appeared in May.

Update eschews any trace of humour in favour of cryptic stories such as: "Aviation: Civil Aviation (Canadian Navigation Services) (Amendment) Regulations 1988, SI 1988/772, made under the Civil Aviation Act 1982, ss 73,74, amending SI 1986/1202, Operative 27 May 1988."

Riveting stuff, isn't it? To be fair to Richards Butler, somebody obviously reckons that its Update is jolly useful because it has been taken up by leading law publisher Kluwer and is now being sold on a commercial basis. Prepared by the firm's research department, it is obviously good for the Richards Butler image and suggest that the firm has its finger on the pulse of the latest developments in the law.

As Elizabeth Bramwell, of Kluwer, commented: "We saw that there was a big need among small to medium-size firms for quick information on commercial law cases, especially if

they don't have their own research departments. The Richards Butler Update is light years ahead of the opposition because it produces the information so fast - and speed is of the essence in the law today."

Richards Butler's secret weapon in the information war is Robert Merkin, director of research, who is also the Senior Visiting Fellow at the Centre for Commercial Law Studies at Queen Mary College, London. Mr Merkin's reputation goes before him but, to give credit where it is due, most of his "research", as the Update admits, comes from reading the newspapers.

The lead credit, naturally, is given by Update to The Times.

So, though Richards Butler is doing a good job, it doesn't pretend that it has any secret intelligence. Meanwhile, its other flag-waving publication, Pharmaceuticals and the Law, also carries a sting in its tail. It is clearly useful as a monthly review of legal and regulatory topics in the pharmaceutical industry. But its impact as a vehicle for illustrating Richards Butler's expertise in the pharmaceuticals field is somewhat diminished by the fact that the whole thing is written by an outside consultant editor who plays no part in the firm's actual pharmaceutical work.

Moreover, there is no evidence that the publication has done much to raise the firm's profile among pharmaceutical companies. Maybe that is because all Richards Butler does is type, bind, and distribute it. Mind you, they do that very well. They would obviously make a good secretarial agency.



Accountants can sometimes be interesting

In the realm of the heavyweight accountants, you may be prey to high-powered, "real" magazine publishing. Peat Marwick McLintock's quarterly World, for example, is flagged as "The Magazine for Decision Makers" and if it were on sale on the bookstands, it would win very healthy sales.

Having been running for 20 years, World has got its market pretty well targeted. It covers a wide range of business and political topics and, as its first editorial, recently reprinted, announced, "We have set but one limitation on the magazine's contents - what appears must be of interest and value to our audience."

What is striking about the magazine, apart from the high quality of the writing, is the standard of design and photography. It has "American" written all over it and, indeed, World is primarily an American publication. Tim Roberts of Peat's tells me, however, that thought is being given to a European magazine for the firm now that 1992 is creating issues and subjects which merit a European-wide audience. Already the firm produces magazines and reviews such as EEC Monitor (a monthly publication) and EEC Focus (a quarterly) which looks at EEC matters in great depth. What is more, they are published in all the main community languages.

Arthur Young's flagship magazine, Business View, takes rather a different approach. Published three times a year and written largely by AV Partners, it tackles nitty-gritty questions such as "corporate failure and how to avoid it" and "encouraging enterprise". Starting from a bedrock of down-to-earth experience, it is a tribute to the quality of Business View that many of its articles are taken up and reprinted elsewhere. Earlier this year, for example, The Times made heavy use of a piece on Inland Revenue Tax Investigations, while Corporate Money has just reprinted a recent article on financial instruments.

All of which goes to show that before you try pushing out yet another instantly forgettable newsletter, you need to have a good story to tell. In other words, think before you print.

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

International Lawyer LEISURE INDUSTRY

An opportunity to join one of America's fastest-growing and most financially successful international corporations.

Reebok International Ltd designs and markets high-quality footwear, apparel, and related products. Sales worldwide are around \$2,000 million. The company's International Division has shown a spectacular increase in sales, and has become a major growth area.

The US General Counsel now wishes to appoint an experienced commercial lawyer to be Legal Adviser to the International Division at their Headquarters

in Lancashire. The work will include joint-venture agreements, distribution agreements, patent/trademark licensing, and the provision of legal services to subsidiary companies around the world.

Candidates should have at least 6 years' experience as a commercial lawyer in industry or in private practice. They will be self-motivated, dynamic, and skilled in inter-personal relationships.

A generous remuneration package is offered, including a car and senior executive benefits.

For further details, please ring Sonya Rayner or send her a copy of your c.v.

Chambers

Recruitment AND PARTNERS Consultants 74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET Telex: 8951182 (01) 606 9371 Fax (01) 600 1793

SOLICITOR Cheltenham £17,500-£24,000

+ Car + Concessionary Mortgage Facility + Private Medical Cover

With assets in excess of £1.3 billion Chelsea Building Society wishes to appoint a Solicitor, with at least 5 years' relevant experience since qualification, to assume responsibility for the smooth running of the Society's well established Legal Department which deals with a variety of mortgage related matters. In addition, the successful applicant will be involved with legal matters affecting the Society's Branch Offices including acquisitions, sales, leases and planning, and experience of commercial conveyancing is essential. The successful applicant will be required to give legal advice on a variety of matters and to monitor and advise on current legislation and changes in the law. Excellent conditions of service include a salary of not less than £17,500 per annum, a car, concessionary mortgage facilities, private medical insurance, contributory pension scheme and attractive relocation package where applicable. Please write in confidence, giving brief details of age, career to date, qualifications and present salary to: Mrs M Campbell, Personnel Manager, Chelsea Building Society, Thirstaine Hall, Thirstaine Road, Cheltenham, Glos GL53 7AL.



CONTRACT/COMMERCIAL LAWYER

Manweb is a £700m business in the Electricity Supply Industry with over 5,300 employees working in an area extending from North Merseyside through Cheshire and parts of Shropshire into North Wales. Manweb whose Head Office is based in the historic city of Chester will be floated to the public in 1990, and the whole emphasis and atmosphere of its activity is changing. We are anxious to strengthen the Board's Legal Section, which provides a service to the Executive and Operating Units in all spheres of its business activities.

CIRCA £20,000

We require someone with experience in the negotiating and drafting of commercial contracts, who has experience of standard and one-off agreements, good negotiating skills, and who can offer a realistic input to problems which are often technically and intellectually complex.

We are therefore looking for someone who can look at problems and offer constructive and practical advice that moves things forward. Above all, we want someone who has good communication skills, who can relate to people at a variety of levels and who has the ability to offer imaginative solutions to the problems of an exciting and developing commercial environment.

The successful candidate will be a Solicitor or a fellow of the Institute of Legal Executives, in either case with several years experience.

Applications, giving full details, should be sent to the Personnel Manager, Manweb, Head Office, Sealand Road, Chester CH1 4LR, to arrive not later than 19th September 1988.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

Manweb Electricity

CENTRAL LONDON

Commercial Property to £30,000 This dynamic medium sized firm requires three solicitors for its commercial property department. Applicants should be from newly to three years qualified and the work involves the full range of commercial property including development.

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## Time to act on the lessons of Cleveland

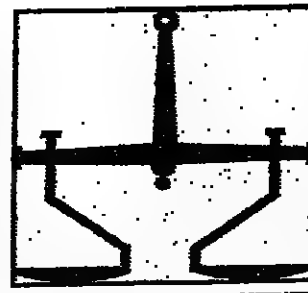
Even before the Cleveland Report was published on July 6, lessons had been learnt. Many of the lessons, however, now need to be incorporated into legislation. It is hoped that when the Minister of State at the DHSS told the House of Commons on July 6 that "a Bill will be brought before Parliament at the earliest practicable opportunity", he meant in the next session. In advance of the Queen's Speech we cannot, of course, know for certain, but a bumper Bill seems likely.

In recent years there has been a full review of child care law, which resulted in a Government white paper in 1986. The Law Commission has been considering related matters on guardianship, custody and wardship, and has just published its report with draft legislation that would implement recommendations from both these reviews to provide a comprehensive code of law for children. Although this is said to be just a demonstration model, its appearance is timely.

Last, but not least, the Lord Chancellor's department has just produced a short but weighty consultation paper entitled "Improvements in the Arrangements for Care Proceedings". This follows from a suggestion in the Cleveland Report, published only a month earlier, that consideration be given to setting up a new Office of Child Protection and comments are requested by September 30. This would seem to indicate that the Office of Child Protection is yet another candidate for inclusion in the Bill.

The recommendations for reform made by the Review of Child Care Law include changing the grounds for taking a child into care, so that instead of looking at present and past defects in the development or well-being of the child, the criteria will simply be evidence of harm or likely harm to a child - attributable either to the absence of a reasonable standard of parental care or the child being beyond parental control.

They also include the replacement of the Place of Safety Order, so often used in Cleveland, with an Emergency Protection Order, which would place the emphasis on the



## LEGAL BRIEF

The lessons of Cleveland have been learnt. A bumper Bill is now needed, writes Jane C. Hern

harm which a child might suffer if not removed from its family without delay. Furthermore, the orders will be effective for a maximum of only eight days so that parents will not have to wait for a month before challenging the local authority in court.

These proposals, and many others, emerged from extensive consultation and have been further modified by the Cleveland Report. Lord Justice Butler-Sloss, for example, recommended that the court deal with questions of access during an Emergency Protection Order and whether a child should have a medical examination.

The Law Commission's proposals cover the whole range of provisions for allocating parental responsibility and the intention is to ensure that children and families are consistently dealt with by the courts, whatever the nature of the proceedings.

The ugly duckling of the reforms is, however, the Office of Child Protection. This is a new idea, little more than a month old, which draws on the Reporter in the Scottish system, the Official Solicitor and the Crown Prosecution Service. It is intended to provide a means of liaising between different agencies involved in child care

— the local authorities and police, for example.

The new office would take over the administration of panels of guardians *ad litem*, scrutinize cases before they commence, control proceedings to reduce delays and, it would seem, take over the representation of children. It is also proposed that the High Court and the county court have the same power as magistrates to make care orders and that the new office would direct cases to the appropriate court.

While some of the aims are laudable, the involvement of yet another agency in care cases could exacerbate rather than improve matters. It is difficult to understand the need for state representation of children unless it is to provide a legal aid saving. The relationship between the office, courts and local authorities will be difficult to establish, and without adequate funding and staff of the right calibre it could be a disaster. The experience of the Crown Prosecution Service is not a happy precedent.

The possibility that this new office will be operational after such a short gestation period is frustrating for those who have long been campaigning for a Family Court. It is clear that a Family Court could do the work of the Office of Child Protection — and more. It could provide a service for all cases involving children and families, not just those in which the local authority intervenes. No doubt we will have to wait and see how the Office of Child Protection fares before progressing further with the idea of a Family Court.

Given the potential savings identified by the Family Court Campaign's recent costing paper, one wonders whether such a piecemeal response to a particular crisis is an efficient, effective and economic reform. Some reform, of course, is better than none, and for the sake of the children it is intended to protect, one hopes it will work and that a full Family Court structure will be set up before other crises occur.

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Jane C. Hern is Secretary of the Law Society's Family Law Committee.

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## CRICKET: NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FACE STRUGGLE TO STAY IN CHAMPIONSHIP RACE

## Surrey's dominance over holders spoils Stephenson's day

By Ivo Tennant

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire, with seven second-innings wickets in hand, are 58 runs behind Surrey.

As they have won six of their last 10 matches, and in so doing give themselves a chance of retaining the county championship, Nottinghamshire will be somewhat disheartened at the position they find themselves in this morning. Yet even on their pitches, quick scoring is not out of the question, as Alec Stewart and Jack Richards emphasized. It was a delight to watch.

The most salient aspect of the day's play was that Stephenson took his hundredth wicket, the first bowler to do so this season. The batsman was Medleycott, who turned his back on a slow full toss, presumably imagining it was a bouncer.

Stephenson reckons he has taken more than 20 of his wickets with this slower ball, which he worked on during his nine seasons in the Lancashire League. As the professional, every one wanted to bat against him in the nets, he reduced his run and bowled off-cutters.

How good is he? Not good enough to play for West Indies before he was banned at the age of 24 for having toured South Africa. Yet anyone who takes 100 wickets in his first

full season of county cricket is a considerable bowler and in fairness to Ron Allsopp, Stephenson and Cooper, who has 94 wickets, have had more success on their opponents' grounds than at Trent Bridge.

Now Stephenson has his sights set on the double, for which he needs just over 300 runs. A decent score today would not go amiss. Yesterday morning, Nottinghamshire's last-wicket pair put together 31, the highest partnership of their first innings, but thereafter Surrey had much the better of the day.

There was some uneven bounce, as there has been at Trent. Bridge all season, but Stewart and Richards made light of it. To see Richards now, driving on the up and going down the wicket to the medium-pacers, was to see a different batsman from the one who struggled against West Indies.

Had he scored a further 20 runs off nine balls, quite feasible the way he was going, he would have made the fastest century of the season. He and Stewart, whose shots were more measured, added 111 in 66 minutes. Evans and Cooper were repeatedly driven.

Feltham and Bicknell put on 52 for the last wicket, Surrey finishing with a lead of

125. Clarke then beat Robinson for pace, the ball the one he has most difficulty with — short, fast and in the region of off-stump. It was dragged on. Broad and Johnson were also out before the close.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings  
S. Broad c Lynch b Clarke 19  
R. Robinson b Feltham 11  
P. Johnson c Lynch b Bicknell 23  
M. Medleycott b Stephenson 30  
J. Richards c Richards b Bicknell 9  
D. W. Parnell c Richards b Bicknell 9  
J. D. Brown c Richards b Bicknell 9  
K. P. Evans not out 33  
R. J. H. Smith c Clarke b Feltham 11  
B. E. Hemmings c Greg b Feltham 2  
K. E. Cooper c Bicknell b Feltham 14  
Extras (b 4, w 5) 12  
Total (88.4 overs) 144  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-24, 2-42, 3-58, 4-62, 5-69, 6-70, 7-71, 8-72, 9-73, 10-74, 11-75, 12-76, 13-77, 14-78, 15-79, 16-80, 17-81, 18-82, 19-83, 20-84, 21-85, 22-86, 23-87, 24-88, 25-89, 26-90, 27-91, 28-92, 29-93, 30-94, 31-95, 32-96, 33-97, 34-98, 35-99, 36-100, 37-101, 38-102, 39-103, 40-104, 41-105, 42-106, 43-107, 44-108, 45-109, 46-110, 47-111, 48-112, 49-113, 50-114, 51-115, 52-116, 53-117, 54-118, 55-119, 56-120, 57-121, 58-122, 59-123, 60-124, 61-125, 62-126, 63-127, 64-128, 65-129, 66-130, 67-131, 68-132, 69-133, 70-134, 71-135, 72-136, 73-137, 74-138, 75-139, 76-140, 77-141, 78-142, 79-143, 80-144, 81-145, 82-146, 83-147, 84-148, 85-149, 86-150, 87-151, 88-152, 89-153, 90-154, 91-155, 92-156, 93-157, 94-158, 95-159, 96-160, 97-161, 98-162, 99-163, 100-164, 101-165, 102-166, 103-167, 104-168, 105-169, 106-170, 107-171, 108-172, 109-173, 110-174, 111-175, 112-176, 113-177, 114-178, 115-179, 116-180, 117-181, 118-182, 119-183, 120-184, 121-185, 122-186, 123-187, 124-188, 125-189, 126-190, 127-191, 128-192, 129-193, 130-194, 131-195, 132-196, 133-197, 134-198, 135-199, 136-200, 137-201, 138-202, 139-203, 140-204, 141-205, 142-206, 143-207, 144-208, 145-209, 146-210, 147-211, 148-212, 149-213, 150-214, 151-215, 152-216, 153-217, 154-218, 155-219, 156-220, 157-221, 158-222, 159-223, 160-224, 161-225, 162-226, 163-227, 164-228, 165-229, 166-230, 167-231, 168-232, 169-233, 170-234, 171-235, 172-236, 173-237, 174-238, 175-239, 176-240, 177-241, 178-242, 179-243, 180-244, 181-245, 182-246, 183-247, 184-248, 185-249, 186-250, 187-251, 188-252, 189-253, 190-254, 191-255, 192-256, 193-257, 194-258, 195-259, 196-260, 197-261, 198-262, 199-263, 200-264, 201-265, 202-266, 203-267, 204-268, 205-269, 206-270, 207-271, 208-272, 209-273, 210-274, 211-275, 212-276, 213-277, 214-278, 215-279, 216-280, 217-281, 218-282, 219-283, 220-284, 221-285, 222-286, 223-287, 224-288, 225-289, 226-290, 227-291, 228-292, 229-293, 230-294, 231-295, 232-296, 233-297, 234-298, 235-299, 236-300, 237-301, 238-302, 239-303, 240-304, 241-305, 242-306, 243-307, 244-308, 245-309, 246-310, 247-311, 248-312, 249-313, 250-314, 251-315, 252-316, 253-317, 254-318, 255-319, 256-320, 257-321, 258-322, 259-323, 260-324, 261-325, 262-326, 263-327, 264-328, 265-329, 266-330, 267-331, 268-332, 269-333, 270-334, 271-335, 272-336, 273-337, 274-338, 275-339, 276-340, 277-341, 278-342, 279-343, 280-344, 281-345, 282-346, 283-347, 284-348, 285-349, 286-350, 287-351, 288-352, 289-353, 290-354, 291-355, 292-356, 293-357, 294-358, 295-359, 296-360, 297-361, 298-362, 299-363, 300-364, 301-365, 302-366, 303-367, 304-368, 305-369, 306-370, 307-371, 308-372, 309-373, 310-374, 311-375, 312-376, 313-377, 314-378, 315-379, 316-380, 317-381, 318-382, 319-383, 320-384, 321-385, 322-386, 323-387, 324-388, 325-389, 326-390, 327-391, 328-392, 329-393, 330-394, 331-395, 332-396, 333-397, 334-398, 335-399, 336-400, 337-401, 338-402, 339-403, 340-404, 341-405, 342-406, 343-407, 344-408, 345-409, 346-410, 347-411, 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459-523, 460-524, 461-525, 462-526, 463-527, 464-528, 465-529, 466-530, 467-531, 468-532, 469-533, 470-534, 471-535, 472-536, 473-537, 474-538, 475-539, 476-540, 477-541, 478-542, 479-543, 480-544, 481-545, 482-546, 483-547, 484-548, 485-549, 486-550, 487-551, 488-552, 489-553, 490-554, 491-555, 492-556, 493-557, 494-558, 495-559, 496-560, 497-561, 498-562, 499-563, 500-564, 501-565, 502-566, 503-567, 504-568, 505-569, 506-570, 507-571, 508-572, 509-573, 510-574, 511-575, 512-576, 513-577, 514-578, 515-579, 516-580, 517-581, 518-582, 519-583, 520-584, 521-585, 522-586, 523-587, 524-588, 525-589, 526-590, 527-591, 528-592, 529-593, 530-594, 531-595, 532-596, 533-597, 534-598, 535-599, 536-600, 537-601, 538-602, 539-603, 540-604, 541-605, 542-606, 543-607, 544-608, 545-609, 546-610, 547-611, 548-612, 549-613, 550-614, 551-615, 552-616, 553-617, 554-618, 555-619, 556-620, 557-621, 558-622, 559-623, 560-624, 561-625, 562-626, 563-627, 564-628, 565-629, 566-630, 567-631, 568-632, 569-633, 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